

Jordan Times

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Salvador peace talks begin

LAPALMA, El Salvador (AP) — President Jose Napoleon Duarte and El Salvador rebel leaders on Monday started their first talks since El Salvador's civil war began five years ago. Mr. Duarte and his aides met the rebel leaders in private, behind the closed doors of a church on the edge of this picturesque mountain town's main square and out of sight of the thousands of people thronging the streets (See page 8). Mr. Duarte and his party arrived first, pushing their way through the huge crowd in the square to the church, where they were greeted by Monsignor Arturo Rivera Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, and other Roman Catholic church officials. They entered and the church's large front doors were swung shut behind them. Minutes later, the rebels arrived at the rear of the church, were brought quickly around to the front for a similar greeting and whisked inside. Then again the doors swung shut and the meeting began.

Israel 'agrees' to U.N. mediation

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel has agreed to negotiate "security arrangements" for its northern border with the Lebanese army under U.N. auspices so that it can pull out of Lebanon, diplomatic sources said Monday. The sources, who spoke on condition they were not identified, said the proposal was raised Monday at a meeting between Israel's Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Moshe Levy and the commander of the United Nations Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Maj. Gen. William Callaghan. They confirmed that the negotiations were now conditional on acceptance by the Lebanese army. The sources said Gen. Callaghan planned to fly to Beirut Tuesday to meet with the head of the Lebanese army, Gen. Michel Aoun. A statement issued at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqurah, South Lebanon by spokesman Timur Goksel said the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, "has asked General Callaghan to explore the possibility of initiating military-level talks between Israel and Lebanon under U.N. auspices."

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King honours SOS village organiser

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday conferred on Professor Hermann Gmeiner, president of the International SOS Children's Village Organisation, the Independence Medal of the First Order in appreciation of his efforts in child care, particularly orphans, and in setting up an SOS children's village in Jordan. Her Majesty Queen Noor, honorary president of the SOS Children's Village in Amman, presented Professor Gmeiner with the medal during an audience on Monday.

Owners of foreign cars asked to obtain permits

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) has requested all Jordanians and non-Jordanians coming to the country with foreign-registered cars for tourism purposes to call at the Traffic Department within three weeks from their entering the country to obtain permits for their cars.

Sheikh Sabah to meet French leader

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, plans to visit Paris this week for talks with French President Francois Mitterrand on the Gulf war and Middle East, official sources said Monday. He will fly to France on Tuesday from London, where he arrived Sunday on a private visit after attending the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Cooney leaves Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Irish Defence Minister Patrick Cooney left here Sunday after meeting his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Rabin and visiting Irishmen serving in U.N. peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon. Mr. Cooney told airport reporters Ireland would continue to work with the United Nations to try to assure peace in the Middle East.

7 Israeli teenagers injured in blast

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Seven Israeli teenagers were wounded Sunday when a roadside bomb exploded near their bus in the occupied West Bank, military officials said. The officials said the explosion took place near the town of Nablus. The bus was carrying Jewish teenagers on a tour.

M'bow: UNESCO should continue without U.S.

RIMINI, Italy (R) — UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow said he thought his organisation should continue to operate despite a possible withdrawal by the United States, its largest financial contributor. "If the Americans leave the organisation (UNESCO) I think it should continue to function," Mr. M'bow told journalists at the Plo Manzu International Conference, a gathering of mainly West European and Arab politicians and economists. The U.S. has said it will leave the Paris-based U.N. body at the end of this year.

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Israel tightens occupation measures in S. Lebanon

SIDON (R) — Israeli forces occupying South Lebanon Monday introduced strict new "security measures" at a crossing on the Awali River front line following a spate of commando attacks, Lebanese security sources said.

Travellers crossing the Awali River bridge, some five kilometres north of the southern port of Sidon and used mainly by Lebanese from Christian areas, now need permits in advance to cross in either direction, the sources said. Permits valid for three months will be issued at the Israeli command headquarters at Kfar Falous, 10 kilometres east of Sidon. Stringent measures had been in force for months at the main crossing point at Bateh village, 25 kilometres east of Awali bridge, where travellers are sometimes delayed for days.

The new measures follow a sea-borne attack in the Awali Bridge area by commandos in a rubber dinghy two weeks ago and another assault by Lebanese resistance fighters across Israeli lines Saturday night, the sources said.

Travellers said Israeli troops at the bridge were searching thor-

oughly those entering or leaving the area Monday. Many had been turned back for not having permits, they said.

Security sources reported a big Israeli convoy of some 100 armoured vehicles moving in the direction of Sidon Monday. They said the force took up positions between two villages south and east of Sidon, overlooking the town and the Awali bridge.

The sources said the coastal highway south of Sidon was closed to traffic during the Israeli manoeuvres, which appeared to be part of a force redeployment. In Beirut, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Israeli warplanes had flown over the capital and mountain regions to the east at midday (1000 GMT).

In Sidon itself, some 200 women and children relatives of an estimated 900 prisoners at an Ansar detention camp in the occupied south staged a protest sit-in at a mosque.

Security sources said the protestors included a Lebanese parliamentary deputy, Nazih AIBZiri, a representative of the mainstream Shi'ite Amal movement, and religious leaders.

Leaders made speeches denouncing the detention of their relatives and "inhuman Israeli practices" and urged international organisations to press for the release of the Israeli-held prisoners, the sources said.

The demonstration was the latest sign of stiffening civil and commando resistance to the 28-month old Israeli occupation which followed the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

The attack, the first reported across Israeli lines, was claimed by the Lebanese "National Resistance Movement." A fatally wounded commando, Raef Noureddin, was carried back to Beirut by his comrades and given a hero's funeral there.

The movement also said it had killed a pro-Israeli militiaman in the south last Friday and said it will execute all Israeli collaborators there (See page 2).

Israeli government reviews Lebanon 'options'

Peres informs cabinet of U.S. decision to ease Israeli payments

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres reported to his cabinet Monday on pledges of economic assistance he won in the United States and on his plans for withdrawing Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Convening the multi-party cabinet a day after his return from New York, Mr. Peres said the United States has offered to delay Israel's repayment of a \$500 million debt for five months, cabinet officials said.

Different options for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon were outlined during the four-hour session but no decisions were made, a cabinet official close to Mr. Peres said. The official, speaking on condition he was not identified, said the cabinet was expected to conduct a meeting devoted to the Lebanon question within three weeks.

Mr. Peres himself has made it

clear he would like a speedy decision by the cabinet on getting Israeli troops out of Lebanon. Re-

turning to Israel from New York, Sunday, the prime minister said the Defence Ministry was drawing up plans for a withdrawal and would present them to the cabinet ministers within a month's time.

The cabinet official who spoke to reporters after Monday's session said no one raised any objections to possible withdrawal plans outlined at the meeting. But he added there was no guarantee objections would not be raised when the cabinet has to make a decision.

The official said two options, one for a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the other for a partial pullback, were outlined at Monday's cabinet meeting. He said these options, which also were raised by Mr. Peres during his trip to the United States, were

the "most likely" but others existed.

In either case, the official said, Israel would reserve the right to "re-enter Lebanon on 'operational missions'" but he said he did not know if this would include regular patrols.

He said the total withdrawal option outlined at the cabinet meeting depended on agreement by Syria to prevent Syrian troops and Palestinian commandos from entering areas evacuated by the Israeli army.

Under this option, he said, United Nations peace-keeping troops now stationed in South Lebanon would move north to Israel's present front line at the Awali River north of Sidon. The U.N. troops would patrol the swath of Lebanon between the Awali and the Zahran rivers, while the "South Lebanon Army", an Israeli-sponsored

(Continued on page 2)

Peres willing for 'territorial compromise'

NEW YORK (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres hinted in an interview published Monday that Israel might be willing for a "territorial compromise" over the occupied West Bank in order to achieve peace in the area.

In an interview with Time magazine, the Israeli leader, who heads a "new national unity government", was quoted as saying it was also unlikely any new settlements would be established in the occupied West Bank because of a cabinet deadlock on the issue.

Asked about a possible "ex-

change of territory for peace in the West Bank," Mr. Peres replied:

"A territorial compromise is not a purpose in itself; it is a price. I am basically interested in looking for solutions so that Israel remains... a Jewish democratic state. And if we have to pay that price, we should."

He said that new settlements could be established on the West Bank only if there was a majority in favour in the Israeli cabinet, which consisted of five Labour members, who were opposed to such settlements, and five Likud

party members.

"I do not believe that the Labour members of the cabinet will depart from their convictions," the new prime minister said, according to the magazine.

Mr. Peres reaffirmed Israel's wish to withdraw its troops from South Lebanon, but said he wanted assurances that if that occurred, Syria would not extend its presence there and Lebanon would secure the safety of the Lebanon-Israel border, if necessary with United Nations help.

Weinberger pleads ignorance of any timetable for Israeli withdrawal

CAIRO (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Monday he thought Israel wanted to withdraw its troops from southern Lebanon but that he had seen no plan or timetable for such a withdrawal.

Mr. Weinberger told a news conference shortly before ending a visit to Egypt and flying to Israel that he did not know of any significant progress on the withdrawal issue.

A senior Egyptian official said Sunday there had been such progress in recent days and that he thought Israel might possibly be out of southern Lebanon in six months.

Mr. Weinberger said: "I haven't seen any definite proposal on withdrawal from Lebanon at all. I think that Shimon Peres talked about this before he became prime minister."

"I think he wants to do that along with steps to preserve the safety of his northern borders but I have not seen any plan or detailed

timetable for withdrawal of that kind. But obviously all of those things are under discussion by the Israeli government right now."

"I do not know anything about significant progress on an Israeli withdrawal. I referred yesterday to significant progress in our relations with Egypt," Mr. Weinberger stated.

"I do not know who made the comments about the other problems, maybe they were by somebody who knows more about it than I do," he added.

The Egyptian official who said he thought there had been significant progress was Osama Al Baz, President Hosni Mubarak's chief foreign affairs adviser, who spoke to reporters after Weinberger-Mubarak talks here.

Mr. Baz said that in his opinion, remaining difficulties on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, which it invaded in 1982, were surmountable. Mr. Weinberger came to Egypt



ALERT AT DOWNING STREET: Police man barriers at the new sealed-off Downing Street in London following Friday's bomb attack against

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet members by the Irish Republican Army at a Brighton hotel (See story on page 8)

Iraq reports new attack against Gulf naval target

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq said Monday its war planes attacked and destroyed "a very large naval target" near the Iranian oil terminal island of Kharg in the Gulf.

A communique broadcast by Baghdad Radio said the vessel, which was not identified, was attacked at 1600 local time (1400 GMT).

The attack was within Iraq's siege of Kharg Island and other Iranian ports on the Gulf, the radio said, adding that ships sailing into these ports would be hit by Iraq.

The Iraqi spokesman said "the planes left the target engulfed with flames" and all aircraft returned safely to base.

The term "very big naval target" in Iraqi military language usually refers to a supertanker. The unidentified spokesman said the reported air attack "underlines our determination to tighten the blockade on Kharg Island and other Iranian ports."

There was no independent verification of the reported raid. It came exactly one week after the Iraqi air attack on the Liberian-registered 254,000-ton supertanker World Knight, according to shipping sources in Bahrain, killed nine and injured six of the vessel's 33-man crew.

Unidentified warplanes, believed to be Iranian, Friday raided a Greek-owned gas tanker in the central sector of the Gulf south of the Iran-Iraq war zone.

The 29,451-deadweight-ton Gas Fountain, which flies the Panamanian flag, sustained minor damage and no casualties were reported among its 33-man crew.

Tehran Radio claimed the strike against the gas tanker was carried out by an Iraqi aircraft, while Gulf shipping sources said it could in fact have been hit by an Iranian plane well south of Iraq's previous operating zone.

Iraq, locked in a four-year border conflict with Iran, announced last February it was imposing a sea blockade on Iranian ports to prevent the Tehran government from using ports that are "the main resource financing its war machine."

In retaliation to the Iraqi attacks on ships near Iranian ports, Tehran has launched a number of raids on ships well outside the war zone.

Sources in the Gulf, meanwhile, said the threat that the gas tanker might explode was receding Monday.

Sudan, Egypt say Jordan's move good step to reunite Arab ranks

CAIRO (AP) — The presidents of Sudan and Egypt appealed Monday to Arab countries to bury differences and unify ranks, saying Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt was a good first step to build on.

They made the plea in speeches opening the second session of a 60-member joint parliament formed under the 1982 integration charter signed by the two countries.

Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, indirectly criticising Syria and Libya without naming them, charged they were undermining Arab unity.

"Jordan has restored ties with sister Egypt despite plots and noises made by those with a grudge in their hearts," Mr. Numeiri said.

"Jordan's example will be followed by other sister countries who firmly believe that Egypt without the Arab World is an endeavour that lacks support and that the Arab World without Egypt is an entity that lacks strength."

"We (Arabs) are a single nation

that can become strong only if harmony prevails," he added.

Jordan resumed diplomatic relations with Egypt on Sept. 25, after a five-year break. The Kingdom, along with 16 other Arab states severed diplomatic relations with Egypt in 1979 following Cairo's separate peace treaty with Israel.

In his speech, Mr. Mubarak described Jordan's action as "a constructive move aimed at bolstering Arab solidarity."

"In taking this step, Jordan opened a new chapter in the annals of joint Arab action and added a brick to the structure of true unity," Mr. Mubarak said.

"In halting Jordan and King Hussein for this, we renew our vow not to spare an effort in strengthening solidarity within the Arab family, the Islamic group and the African World," he added.

"How in the world can the spearhead of the Arab struggle, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), be divided and fragmented at the hands of kinsmen rather than the usurpers (Israelis)?" Mr. Numeiri asked in a clear reference to a PLO split pitting Syrian-backed groups against the leadership of Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"Arab solidarity is the only solution, the only approach to victory and the first step to liberation (of Israeli-occupied Arab lands)," Mr. Numeiri said.

He also referred to recent Red Sea explosions, which Egypt suspects Libya of engineering, and to Mr. Mubarak's charges that Libya had plotted an air strike on Egypt's Aswan High Dam.

"They (Libyans) trained people to destroy the high dam, not realising that a great structure built by men cannot be destroyed by kids," Mr. Numeiri said.

The Egypt-Sudan integration charter, preceded by a joint defence pact in 1976, is aimed at close policy coordination over a 10-year period after which the two countries would consider the feasibility of a constitutional union.

Jordan may build small, regional airports

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) is seriously considering constructing a number of small civil airports in some cities in Jordan, where small helicopters with low costs can be put into operation. CAA Director General Khalid Muhammad Ali said Monday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ali said once the economic feasibility of operating airports have been found favourable the CAA will consider them as a development project and carry out project studies and implement the plan. The rapid development in internal transport in the country needs such airports, Mr. Ali added.

Klibi calls on Arabs to fight intellectual terrorism

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi called on Arabs Monday to put aside their differences and combat what he called "intellectual terrorism" against supporters of Arab causes.

Opening a meeting of Arab information ministers in Tunis, Mr. Klibi said the Arab states were in danger of losing all influence in the world unless they formed a united front and focussed on common Arab causes.

"World public opinion is not only dominated by Zionist forces, but it is now facing intellectual terrorism unequalled since the start of the Arab-Israeli conflict," he said.

Mr. Klibi said states of the 21-member Arab League must sacrifice their own private interests in favour of the defence of common Arab causes under a programme of joint action in information. In particular, he said, Arab states should abandon media campaigns against other Arab countries.

Iraq to pay for Yanbu pipelines with crude oil

PARIS (R) — Iraq plans to pay a Franco-Italian consortium with tonnes of crude oil industry sources estimated.

Iraq signed the contract on Sept. 27 with a consortium including ENI subsidiaries Saipem and Snam Progetti, Finsider Italy, Sidereport and Spie Batignolles subsidiary Spie Capac. Consultants on the project is U.S.-based Brown and Root.

Baghdad is counting on the two pipelines to be built by the Franco-Italian consortium to boost its income.

India denies plan to attack Pakistan

NEW DELHI (R) — India Monday strongly denied it was planning to launch an attack on Pakistan and expressed serious concern to the United States over a statement that Washington would help Pakistan if it were attacked by India.

"The attempt to project India as a potential aggressor against Pakistan is motivated and reprehensible," an Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman told reporters.

He was referring to press reports quoting U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Deane Hinton as saying that Washington would come to Islamabad's help if India attacked its neighbour.

In a speech last week in the Pakistani city of Lahore, Mr. Hinton said without naming India that if there was an attack on Pakistan's eastern border the U.S. would not remain neutral.

"The government's serious concern at the statement... has been conveyed by the foreign secretary (M.K. Rasgotra) to the U.S. ambassador to India (Harry Barnes)," the spokesman said.

"Such statements alleging aggressive designs to India seem designed to justify in advance the supply of more arms including sophisticated weapons like Hawkeye to Pakistan," he said.

Assad in Moscow for talks on Soviet Mideast role

MOSCOW (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad arrived in Moscow Monday for a visit that marks the latest step in a Soviet diplomatic drive to establish a firm position in the Middle East.

Mr. Assad, the Kremlin's closest ally in the region, made his last publicised visit to Moscow in 1980, though Middle Eastern diplomats say he has made at least two undisclosed trips since then.

Western diplomats said they expected Mr. Assad to tell President Konstantin Chernenko about Syrian disapproval of reopened ties between Egypt and Jordan.

Moscow has so far made no overt statement on the subject. Mr. Assad was also expected to voice concern over Moscow's continuing support for Yasser Arafat's leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), opposed by Damascus.

Mr. Assad's visit follows increasing Soviet diplomatic activity in the Arab World that diplomats contend is aimed at exploiting U.S. weakness and carving out a permanent Soviet role there.

Assad visit counters U.S. moves in Mideast, media say, page 2

Last week Mr. Chernenko and North Yemeni leader Ali Abdullah Saleh signed a 20-year friendship treaty. Moscow is already bound to South Yemen by a similar accord.

Two months ago Moscow re-established full diplomatic relations with Cairo and concluded a major arms deal with Kuwait. Diplomats said the Kremlin was also believed to be discreetly pursuing contacts with Saudi Arabia, with whom it has no formal relations.

The Kremlin perceived the time was right earlier this year following Syria's emergence from the Lebanon conflict as a major power and the failure of President Reagan's efforts to bring about a "pax Americana" in the area, diplomats said.

Moscow has revived its longstanding call for an international conference to produce a long-term Middle East settlement that would be agreed upon by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Beirut approves \$1.4b maximum austerity budget

BEIRUT (AP) — After six hours of at times heated debate, Prime Minister Rashid Karami's national coalition cabinet on Monday approved a "maximum austerity" budget of 10.4 billion Lebanese pounds (about \$1.4 billion) for 1985.

The Syrian-backed premier said he anticipated a deficit of 2.6 billion Lebanese pounds (\$357 million) — 1.06 billion pounds (\$14 million) less than the deficit in a draft budget presented by a ministerial committee to the cabinet.

The budget for the previous year was 10.75 billion pounds (which at the time amounted to \$2.15 billion).

Mr. Karami did not specify the amounts allocated to various government institutions, but Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri, who serves as minister of state for southern Lebanon, said the cabinet agreed to 300 million pounds (\$40 million) to aid the population of the Israeli-occupied southern third of the country.

Another 30 million pounds (\$4 million) was allocated to his ministry, which was created when the

government was formed last April 30.

Administration sources said there were heated arguments among the ministers when Muslim opposition members insisted that the money allocated to the Defence Ministry and the Lebanese army should be decreased.

One official said however that the figures originally suggested for both institutions remained "almost the same." He would not give an exact figure, but sources said last week that the draft budget allocated 2.5 billion Lebanese pounds (\$333 million) to the army.

A three-man ministerial committee was to present Monday's session with a compromise budget proposal. Details of the new proposal were not publicly disclosed. But Beirut newspapers quoted Joseph Hashem, the minister of

health and communications who was on the budget-drafting committee, as saying, "we have squeezed it down to the lowest sensible level."

The other committee members were Finance Minister Camille Chamoun and Education Minister Salim Hoss.

The main cabinet disagreement last week had been over the proposed army budget. Druze leader Walid Junblatt, whose militia controls the central Lebanese mountains, expressed fears that the 37,000-man army was being prepared for a crackdown on opposition militia forces on behalf of Falangist militias.

His Shi'ite Muslim ally, Nabih Berri, leader of the "Amal" militia, also rejected the draft.

Mr. Junblatt holds the portfolios of transportation and tourism in the cabinet, while Mr. Berri is minister of justice and state minister for South Lebanon.

The 99-member Lebanese parliament was scheduled to hold elections Tuesday for the post of parliament speaker.

Mr. Assad left Monday, and most newspapers said the visit would probably last three days. It would be the first trip to Moscow by Mr. Assad, the Soviet's closest Middle East ally, since he went for former Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in 1982.

Mr. Assad, who signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviets in Oct-

ober 1980, was reported by the Arab press to have made two secret trips to the Soviet capital.

The Al-Baath newspaper of Mr. Assad's ruling Socialist Baath Party said the new visit "has special importance because it comes amid extraordinary circumstances and signs of a big conspiracy being concocted by the United States and Israel."

Al-Baath said the aim of the alleged conspiracy was to "encircle Syria and liquidate the Palestinians."

Syrian officials have charged that Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt was part of a U.S.-blessed scheme to

blend the two countries in an alliance with Iraq to isolate Syria from the rest of the Arab World.

Al-Baath's editorial paid tribute to Soviet assistance to Syria in "redressing American expansionist moves" in the last six years, and said "new conditions and imminent dangers constitute a good reason for leaders of the two friendly countries to meet again."

The visit coincides with repeated statements from Israel that it would withdraw its occupation forces from South Lebanon without insisting on a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal from northern and eastern Lebanon.

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WEINBERGER IN SINAI: U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger meets soldiers of the multi-national forces in the buffer zone between Egypt and Israel during a visit he made to the region on Monday (AP wirephoto)

UNRWA opens new school in Jordan

AMMAN (UNRWA) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmoud Monday inaugurated a \$180,000 UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) school for refugee children in Marka camp.

The new school is consisting of 16 classrooms, two administrative rooms, a multi-purpose room and a science laboratory.

The school which will work on a double-shift basis serves 1153 students and is staffed by 30 teachers and two headteachers.

Attending the inauguration ceremony were director of UNRWA Affairs Per Olof Hallqvist, ambassadors and senior government and UNRWA officials in addition to some refugee representatives.

Earlier on Monday, a \$480,000 UNRWA school in Sweileh was

officially inaugurated by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh.

On Sept. 25, the Canadian Ambassador in Amman Mr. Keith McLellan had unveiled the plaque to mark the start of the construction work for a \$750,000 million UNRWA school in North-Shouneh, whose costs were donated to UNRWA by the Canadian government.

The Amal leadership really can wait for a limited time and not forever," politburo member Dr. Ghassan Sibani told Reuters.

"We have had enough of war, destruction and exodus," he said. "Let us try to consider the results a new war could have, above all since our forces and Amal are 100 times stronger and the others have become 100 times weaker."

But Mr. Hawi said the front would fight if its demands were stalled. "We will not put down our arms until we know Lebanon's future — Arab or Israeli, national or confessional."

The front opposes "partition, federalism, cantonisation and sectarian fragmentation" of Lebanon — ideas favoured by Falangists.

The NDF groups the powerful Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of Druze leader Walid Junblatt, the Communist Party, the Arab Baath Socialist Party, the National Syrian Socialist Party, the Arab Democratic Party and the Baathist Arab Socialist Union.

Mr. Junblatt says reform efforts are a "waste of time" but a party official said the PSP would give a political solution every chance "on condition the battle is not imposed on us."

But it was ready to attack "instantly" a Christian enclave blocking the way to the Israeli-occupied South, he added, saying the Soviet Union "has supplied us prodigally with arms."

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant Arab League Secretary General for Economic Affairs Abdul Muh-sin Zalzaleh praised the decisions taken by the Arab transport and communications ministers on establishing a ministerial council for transport ministers.

Speaking about the transport sector, Dr. Zalzaleh said it lacks a central office at a ministerial level, to supervise it.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti News Agency, he said there are six specialised organisations, in addition to a number of Arab federations involved in transport and communications, thus contributing to wasting resources and efforts in view of the absence of the authority in charge of drawing up the general policy of the sector.

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Assad's visit to Moscow counters U.S. moves in Middle East, media say

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Syria's government-controlled media said Monday that President Hafez Assad's visit to the Soviet Union was intended to counter U.S. "expansionist moves" in the Middle East.

Mr. Assad left Monday, and most newspapers said the visit would probably last three days. It would be the first trip to Moscow by Mr. Assad, the Soviet's closest Middle East ally, since he went for former Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in 1982.

Mr. Assad, who signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviets in Oct-

ober 1980, was reported by the Arab press to have made two secret trips to the Soviet capital.

The Al-Baath newspaper of Mr. Assad's ruling Socialist Baath Party said the new visit "has special importance because it comes amid extraordinary circumstances and signs of a big conspiracy being concocted by the United States and Israel."

Al-Baath said the aim of the alleged conspiracy was to "encircle Syria and liquidate the Palestinians."

Syrian officials have charged that Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt was part of a U.S.-blessed scheme to

blend the two countries in an alliance with Iraq to isolate Syria from the rest of the Arab World.

Al-Baath's editorial paid tribute to Soviet assistance to Syria in "redressing American expansionist moves" in the last six years, and said "new conditions and imminent dangers constitute a good reason for leaders of the two friendly countries to meet again."

The visit coincides with repeated statements from Israel that it would withdraw its occupation forces from South Lebanon without insisting on a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal from northern and eastern Lebanon.

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Opposition leaders warn of new outbreak of war in Lebanon

By Andrew Tarnowski
Reuters

BEIRUT — Leaders of a new opposition front and the Shi'ite Muslim Movement Amal have warned that civil war may soon erupt again in Lebanon after three months of relative summer peace.

They say war could break out because of lack of progress towards sectarian reconciliation and political reform under the "national unity" cabinet of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

One leader of the Syrian-backed "National Democratic Front" (NDF) formed last week told a Communist Party rally Sunday that NDF-Amal forces were capable of routing right-wing Falangist forces and imposing "a military solution" in Lebanon.

Opposition forces had been "prodigally" supplied with arms by Moscow, another said.

Although Amal has not joined the front, a senior official of the powerful Shi'ite movement also said this weekend that if no political progress was made soon it would return to battle.

"The Amal leadership really can wait for a limited time and not forever," politburo member Dr. Ghassan Sibani told Reuters.

"We have had enough of war, destruction and exodus," he said. "Let us try to consider the results a new war could have, above all since our forces and Amal are 100 times stronger and the others have become 100 times weaker."

But Mr. Hawi said the front would fight if its demands were stalled. "We will not put down our arms until we know Lebanon's future — Arab or Israeli, national or confessional."

The front opposes "partition, federalism, cantonisation and sectarian fragmentation" of Lebanon — ideas favoured by Falangists.

The NDF groups the powerful Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of Druze leader Walid Junblatt, the Communist Party, the Arab Baath Socialist Party, the National Syrian Socialist Party, the Arab Democratic Party and the Baathist Arab Socialist Union.

Mr. Junblatt says reform efforts are a "waste of time" but a party official said the PSP would give a political solution every chance "on condition the battle is not imposed on us."

But it was ready to attack "instantly" a Christian enclave blocking the way to the Israeli-occupied South, he added, saying the Soviet Union "has supplied us prodigally with arms."

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant Arab League Secretary General for Economic Affairs Abdul Muh-sin Zalzaleh praised the decisions taken by the Arab transport and communications ministers on establishing a ministerial council for transport ministers.

Speaking about the transport sector, Dr. Zalzaleh said it lacks a central office at a ministerial level, to supervise it.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti News Agency, he said there are six specialised organisations, in addition to a number of Arab federations involved in transport and communications, thus contributing to wasting resources and efforts in view of the absence of the authority in charge of drawing up the general policy of the sector.

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Lebanese resistance kills 'Israeli agent'

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's "National Resistance Movement" has claimed responsibility for killing a pro-Israeli militiaman in South Lebanon and said it will execute all Israeli collaborators in the area.

In a statement in Beirut newspapers Monday, the movement said it executed Abdul Wahab Dahar in the village of Libhaya last Friday because he was "an officer serving Israeli intelligence and had several training courses since 1978."

"He knew Hebrew well and had been entrusted by the enemy with special missions," he had also been entrusted with setting up sabotage networks in Beirut after

the (September 1982) withdrawal of Israeli forces from the capital."

Dahar, a member of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia, also set up a pro-Israeli militia in his village, "took part in all arbitrary practices against the inhabitants of Libhaya and the western Bekaa Valley and participated in killing three innocent residents of his village and in the Sahrour massacre," the statement added.

Thirteen people in Sahrour were massacred in the village square by SLA militiamen on Sept. 20.

The statement said resistance fighters attacked Dahar's home on Friday, killing him in his bedroom

and also killing his brother. His sister was spared despite trying to stand in the way of the fighters, it added.

"The resistance movement promises to liquidate all those who cooperate with (Israeli) occupation authorities until the country has been fully liberated," the statement said.

It denied killing three other Libhaya villagers, after reports that five people died in the raid.

It added villagers had issued a statement welcoming the killing of the Dahar brothers and saying the three other people were killed by SLA members "in an attempt to sow discord."

Mr. Beilin, in his statement, stressed that "none of the agreements (reached during Mr. Peres' visit to the United States) free Israel from the need to bring down inflation, to balance its trade deficit and to raise labour productivity."

Israel Radio said the delay in repaying loans to the United States would ease pressure on Israel's balance of payments deficit which the central bureau of statistics said was \$2.4 billion in the first half of 1984. A temporary moratorium would allow the government to focus on battling an annual inflation rate of more than 400 per cent, the radio added.

Israel's foreign debts total about \$23 billion and its foreign currency reserves have fallen by over 30 per cent this year to just over \$2 billion, well below the figure economists view as minimum working level.

Mr. Beilin said the Reagan administration has decided to delay Israel's repayment of a \$500-million debt until the beginning of 1985 when the new U.S. Congress convenes.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein told reporters that the delay "is not a moratorium and it's certainly not a rescheduling."

While the cabinet meeting was underway, Finance Ministry spokesman Eli Yosef said in a telephone interview that during the five-month wait, the Reagan administration would examine the legal process for writing off \$500 million from Israel's total debt of

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Peres informs cabinet of U.S. decision

(Continued from page 1)

Public statements about the cabinet session focused on the economy. Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said Mr. Peres told the ministers that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had attached no pre-conditions to economic decisions.

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Despite the increasing trend for producing food, it is not easy to achieve an advanced state of self sufficiency and food security in Jordan, Dr. Lawzi said. Dr. Lawzi attributed the difficulties facing the achievement of food security to the available resources, adding that about 91 per cent of Jordan's total land area can be classified as dry areas with a rainfall of less than 200 millimetres annually, while the remainder includes forest areas, uncultivated and cultivated land.

The area of land suitable for agriculture totals 5.3 million dunums of which about 350,000 dunums is irrigated land, he added. The fact that 99.6 per cent of the cultivated land depends on rainfall limits the possibilities for expansion in agriculture.

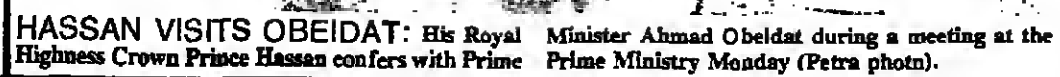
See related story on page S.

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See related story on page S.



HASSAN VISITS OBEIDAT: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan confers with Prime Minister Ahmad Obeldat during a meeting at the Prime Ministry Monday (Petra photo).

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan today celebrates World Aviation Day, which marks the establishment of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Speaking about the occasion, Director General of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Khalid Mohammad Ali said that Jordan is involved in 55 bilateral civil aviation agreements from Singapore and South Korea to most of the European countries in the west, as well as with North America and some South America states, the Soviet Union and some countries in South East Asia, in addition to Arab countries. Contacts are currently underway with Japan, China, India, the Philippines, Canada and Mexico to conclude agreements in addition to other countries, he added.

We will open new scopes and new lines for our national carrier, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia, to enable it to increase its eff-

ectiveness and activity within the available resources, Mr. Ali said.

Speaking about Jordan's membership in the ICAO, he said it dates back to 1947, when Jordan joined the international organisation. Since then, he said, Jordan has been an active member and has signed and ratified all the ICAO's agreements and conventions, including the Warsaw, Tokyo, Lahai, Montreal and Rome agreements, which have a relation to security aboard planes including hijacking.

Traffic movement

Mr. Ali pointed out the development of civil aviation in Jordan, which he said, was represented in the construction of the Queen Alia International Airport and the rise in the incoming and outgoing air traffic movement. The development is attributable to Jordan's location in the centre

of the world and thus serves as an entrance to both East and West. It will be added, In view of the increased interest expressed by His Majesty King Hussein in civil aviation, it was incumbent on us to cope with the rapid and continuous development, Mr. Ali said.

Regarding air traffic movement, Mr. Ali said that in 1975 it was only half a million passengers, while in 1983, it totalled about 2,300,000 passengers. It is envisaged that this movement will rise to eight million by the year 2,000, he added.

Mr. Ali said that the CAA collected JD 6 million as fees for landing, take off, transit and enroute in 1983. In 1984 the CAA will obtain about JD 9 million in fees. The CAA's budget for the year 1985 was discussed Monday during a meeting between Mr. Ali and Director of the General Budget Department Ali Gharaibeh.

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Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) sources attributed this increasing demand, which exceeded expectations, to the heat wave which hit the country in October, the increase in household consumption of electricity as well as to an increasing demand for electricity by industry, especially by the Jordan Cement Factories Company. JEA stations and electrical networks met the increasing demand to all consumers and without any shutdown or shortage, the sources added.

Meanwhile, the JEA has started carrying out the Aqaba-Amman 400 kV, double transmission line which is 324 km long. JEA Assistant Chief Engineer for Transmission and Distribution Rebbi Al Hamed said that this project will link the Aqaba Thermal Power Station (ATPS), currently being constructed on the south coast of Aqaba, with the main substation south of Amman to transmit electricity generated from the ATPS to the main load centres in Amman.

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Social Security Corporation marks sixth anniversary of services to citizens

By Olga Mikhael
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Social Security Corporation (SSC) is celebrating the sixth anniversary of its foundation by Royal Decree. On the occasion Minister of Labour and SSC Chairman of the Board Tayseer Abdul Jaber and SSC Director General Farhi Obeid held a press conference Monday at the corporation's head office.

During the conference the first report, covering the years 1979 to 1983, was presented in addition to a statement on the achievements of the corporation and its future plans. "Over the last four years the SSC has provided many services and today we are producing the first report covering our five years of operation," said Dr. Abdul Jaber.

**Princess Basma,
Duchess of Kent
tour Al Bashir
children's section**

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basma and the Duchess of Kent, who is currently on a private visit to Jordan, Monday visited the children's section at Al Bashir Hospital. They were briefed on the section and the services it renders to citizens by Al Bashir Hospital Assistant Director and Chief of the Children's Section Said Al Azab.

Princess Basma and the Duchess of Kent then toured the various parts of the children's section and the Duchess expressed her admiration at the standard of curative services provided to the citizens by the hospital. Their Highnesses were accompanied on the visit by British Ambassador in Amman Sir Alan Urwick, his wife and the hospital's director and his assistants.

On Sunday Princess Basma and her guest toured the social services centre in Madaba, where they were briefed about the centre's activities.

tourism and the corporation has bought hotels in Amman and Aqaba and 19 rest houses all over the Kingdom, valued at JD 22.1 million," he added.

Dr. Abdul Jabbar went on to say that the SSC is also investing in the social field including building housing projects where workers in the social security scheme are provided with apartments. The SSC will allocate JD 10 million every year to be invested in different housing projects all over Jordan.

The SSC has decided to buy shares of the Central Bank of Jordan in the capital of the Syrian-Jordanian Bank. According to Central Bank regulations, the capital of any commercial bank should not be less than JD 5 million and as the present capital of the Syrian-Jordanian Bank is JD 1 million, the SSC will increase the bank's capital to JD 5 million and invite other founders from the public and the private sectors to share in the increase of the capital of this bank, which would then require registration at the Ministry of Industry and Trade under the new name of the Security and Investment Bank. Dr. Abduljabbar said.

Since its establishment, the SSC has received many demands from Jordanians working abroad to be covered and to benefit from the services of the SSC. Accordingly, the government reached a decision earlier this year to amend the present social security law in order to provide those expatriates with this opportunity.

"We have reached the final stages in the preparation of this new law to enable expatriates to join this system.

Mrs. Catherine (Kitty) Ephgrave M.B.E.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Pengilly regret to announce the death of their beloved mother Kitty Ephgrave.

The funeral will be held on Wednesday 17th October at 3:30 p.m. in the Christian cemetery at Umm Al Hiran.

**UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HER MAJESTY QUEEN NOOR**

HUNGARIAN WEEK

- **Hungarian Fine Art Exhibition,**
Royal Cultural Centre 1st floor,
17 - 20 October 1984
Daily opening 3 p.m. - 8 p.m.
- **Trade Exhibition** in Amra Forum Hotel
Nabatean Suite and Foyer
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily opening hours: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- **Unique SZÁSZ Porcelains** in
Amra Forum Hotel
Nabatean Suite
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily opening: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- **Hungarian Silverware** in Amra
Forum Hotel
Nabatean Suite, Artex Stand
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily Opening: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- **Food Festival** in Amra Forum Hotel
Nabatean Foyer
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily opening hours: 4 p.m. - 10 pm.
Tasting of Hungarian Food, Fruit and Sweet
delicatessen, Beverage Specialities

*Enjoy
the Touch of Europe*



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AMRA GASTRONOMY
FORUM HOTEL
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14-19 OCTOBER
1984**

- **Dine and wine in Hungarian Style !**
Gastronomic Festival in Amra Forum
Hotel
Jericho Room and Coffee Shop
14 - 19 October 1984

**Hungarian Guest Chefs and Patisseurs of
Forum Budapest take care of your exciting
and exotic gastronomic journey to Hungary.**

- **Fashion Show** in Amra Forum Hotel
Jericho Room
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily 9.30 p.m.
Hungarian Star Models present their Special Show "Chic and Charm from Hungary"
- **Hungarian Folk Music** in Amra Forum Hotel
Jericho Room
14 - 19 October 1984
Enjoy the romantic show of the Hungarian Folk Music Band "Lakatos" member of famous Hungarian Musician dynasty.

- **Exhibition held in Commemoration of Gyula Germanus, the Great Hungarian Orientalist**
Royal Cultural Centre
15 - 20 October 1984
Daily opening: 3 p.m. - 8 p.m.
- The Events of "Hungarian Mosaic" were organized and coordinated by Hungexpo on behalf of the Government of the Hungarian Peoples' Republic.

For further information please
contact:
Chargé d'Affaires of Hungary in
Jordan — Tel. 674916
Organizers' Office of "Hungarian
Mosaic", Amra Forum Hotel,
Tel. 815071 Ext. 1594
For Table Reservations Tel. 815071 Ext. 1507

Jordan Times

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Below sanity mark

BY DESCRIBING Jordan as an "Israeli colony" and urging the Palestinian resistance "to direct acts of violence" inside the Kingdom, as a way of retaliation against Jordan's decision to restore ties with Egypt, Col. Muammar Qadhafi of Libya does not only make a fool of himself; he also betrays the cause for which he claims to stand.

Qadhafi may or may not be a madman. But what he says and thinks is certainly below the sanity mark. Does he not realise that his attacks and threats against Jordan are not a bit different from those of the Israelis? Or does he not care to be standing with Sharon and Peres in the same line?

Qadhafi's reasonable countrymen — those who are either in exile or in detention camps in Libya now — have for long maintained that their real problem in standing up to the colonel's regime in fact lies with the rest of Arabs. Qadhafi flays the Saudis and accuses them of heresy and treason one day, and an envoy of his (or he himself) is received in dignity and respect in Riyadh on the second. "How on earth could you expect us to win against him the battle for the Libyan people's minds?" Libyan opposition figures complain. And they are right.

Qadhafi's escapades in the Arab World, his forays in Africa and intrigues in Europe and the rest of the world have gone too far. His role in splitting the PLO goes a long way in perpetrating the Palestinian people's suffering too. As if it was not enough that Libya reneges on its commitments to Jordan and the Palestinians, in the occupied territories and in the diaspora, Qadhafi now wants to use violence against us.

This is ridiculous. But what else? How can a madman or a fool or an evil person, who is leading a wealthy and an aggressive regime, be stopped?

Other than a confrontation with any Arab, which we have always had good reasons to reject, we think Qadhafi's Libya should be isolated and, where possible, totally ignored as well. We should also try to introduce a new dimension in dealing with the colonel and his regime, that which the Libyan opposition has been talking about and recommending to the rest of the Arabs. It is high time that we found new ways to guard against the insanities of a dangerous man.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Lebanese resistance did it

THERE IS much talk nowadays about an imminent Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and this may be true. But the credit for the withdrawal does not belong to either Israel or the United States, but rather to the Lebanese resistance, which forced the enemy to give up and retreat.

The U.S., which had killed a U.N. Security Council resolution demanding that Israel stop its actions in southern Lebanon does not take the credit for the withdrawal, nor does Israel, which carried out a war of genocide against the population only to be forced in the end to withdraw under heavy blows by the resistance. The credit can go to the resistance which through bravery and daring acts against the invaders forced the Israelis to seek to withdraw their troops.

The U.S. is trying to take the credit for the withdrawal and trying to appear as a superpower capable of honouring its commitments to other nations. It had not only failed to honour these commitments but also encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive policies by supplying it with the military and material means to do that, and by preventing the passage of U.N. resolutions condemning Israel's actions in southern Lebanon.

Al Dustour: Common strategy needed

THE ARAB information ministers Monday open meetings in Tunis to discuss a pan-Arab information strategy and outline a campaign to be launched throughout the world in support of Arab causes. The ministers are meeting in very difficult circumstances the Arab World is passing through and they will find themselves facing two major obstacles. One of these obstacles is the presence of different Arab information policies implemented abroad and the second is continued Arab differences that have, to date, impeded the solution of issues and further complicated Arab international relations.

However skilful the information specialists may be and whatever efforts they exert, they can not conceal from the eyes of the world the truth about the Arab situation and the divisions that prevail among the Arab governments. As information reflects the policies of a country and not vice versa, the information specialists and strategists should be given a clear-cut policy to follow in their planning and in their drive to explain Arab causes to the world. The ministers in Tunis are therefore called on to find a common denominator for their specialists, enabling them to carry out their mission.

Sawt Al Shaab: Solemn heroic resistance

APPALLED BY the heavy casualties its army has been suffering in southern Lebanon, Israel decided first to withdraw its army to the Awali River. But as the resistance activity intensified and more casualties fell, the Israelis have now decided to withdraw completely from southern Lebanon.

A small number of Lebanese fighters have been able to force the "mighty" Israel to withdraw its troops, and were able to shake the very foundations of the Israeli political and social structure. The daring attacks of the Lebanese resistance against the Israeli soldiers have helped the Arabs to regain their self-confidence despite Israel's military superiority and the prevailing weak Arab situation.

The Lebanese resistance, which was formed after the occupation, has been able to fill the vacuum left by the Palestinian resistance and to assume the role of the Lebanese government in fighting the enemy. But most importantly this resistance has been able to carry out its attacks with precision and without much bragging about their operations. This resistance has been operating without Arab military or financial assistance enacted through summit meetings and without any squabbling over leadership. Only through organised resistance activity and determined efforts for achieving freedom can the enemy be defeated and occupation ended.

Fears of religious division haunt S. Lebanon

By Francoise Chipaux

SIDON — The rift between Christians and Muslims in southern Lebanon has widened as a result of pressure and manoeuvring by the Israelis, who indirectly control both General Antoine Lahad's Army of South Lebanon (ASL) and the Free Christian Movement.

The ASL, a metamorphosis of the late Major Saad Haddad's Army of Free Lebanon, changed somewhat in character when its ranks were swollen by the militiamen of the Lebanese Forces (united Christian militia) following the closing-down of their barracks in the South by the Israelis. About a third of Gen. Lahad's 2,500 men were originally in the Christian militia. Unlike Maj. Haddad, who came from southern Lebanon and enjoyed some degree of popular following there, Lahad is from the Shouf mountains in the north.

I met Gen. Lahad in his modest villa at Marj Ayoun, a few kilometres from the Israeli border. It was guarded by a handful of easy-going veterans, whose average age must have been about 60. Gen. Lahad, a sturdy built, impeccably kitted-out man with gre-

ying temples, had already reached the age of 56 and retired when he decided to break with his former comrades-in-arms and place himself in the service of the Israelis.

He denies being a renegade: "I'm here to defend Lebanon. I have no connection with the Lebanese state, but I help it by carrying out its administrative functions here. The ASL has detachments all over southern Lebanon. We're taking over from the Israelis by stages." In fact, the ASL chiefly controls Christian areas, such as the Marj Ayoun/Jezzine/Kfar Falous axis, and the centre of towns like Sidon and Nabatiya, where Israeli troops are at greatest risk.

Although Gen. Lahad claims to be recruiting 200-300 men a month, his contingent had hardly increased in numbers since he took command six months ago. Many observers on the spot believe that his little army could not survive without Israeli backing. According to a Nabatiya teacher I spoke to, a lot of young men join Gen. Lahad because he pays well (about \$280 a month), but few do so out of conviction.

Mustafa Saad, head of the Nasr-e-Party in Sidon, says: "Lahad

will never be able to maintain security from the River Awali to the border. At most, he will manage to police the narrow strip formerly controlled by Major Haddad. Unless he gets more men from the Lebanese Forces, his contingent will never top the 5,000 mark. And if his Israeli masters pull out he'll have no choice but to follow them." When in action, the ASL behaves more like a militia than a proper army, and discipline is not its strong point, as was shown by the massacre of 17 Shi'ite Muslims by Druze members of the ASL on Sept. 20.

The second divisive force in southern Lebanon is the Free Christian Movement, which was set up last February at Israeli instigation "to unify the Christian vision in the South", in the words of its leader, Najjar Najarian. While confirming that he wants to develop ties with Israel, Najarian, who heads the Lebanese Forces in the South and belongs to the Phalangist Kataeb Party, denies being an "ally" of the Israelis: "We want them to go. But one has to be realistic: military pressure won't make them leave. We want the South to stay Lebanese; but Israel will never withdraw unless there

are negotiations with the Beirut government."

Such caution is understandable. The Christians may still be cooperating, to a greater or lesser degree, with their traditional allies, the Israelis, but they no longer have any illusions about them. An embittered Maronite priest in Jezzine expressed a common view: "We Christians trusted the Israelis — till the war in the Shouf mountains last year. Things have changed. If they had behaved as we hoped, they could have worked out a peace treaty with us. But nowadays 99 per cent of Christians bold the Israelis responsible for the murder of Beshir Gemayel. Of course, if Israel pulls out we might find ourselves with the Palestinians on our hands again. The Lebanese Forces and the ASL could defend us — but only if the Israelis want them to. And no one knows what they want."

What is generally realised, on the other hand, is that Israel intends to play all the communities in southern Lebanon — Christian, Shi'ite Druze and Sunni — against each other in the hope of maintaining its hold over an area that is vital for the security of its northern border. As such a policy may

foment clashes between the communities, it can be used as a means of forcing the Beirut and Damascus governments to compromise.

The spectre of massacres similar to those which occurred during the Shouf war last year now seems to be looming in the South, despite the fact that most leaders dismiss such a possibility on the grounds that there is no "historical animosity" between Christians and Muslims in southern Lebanon.

"The Amal movement", says Mahmoud Fakih, its leader in Sidon, "and all good patriots will try to prevent clashes between Christians and Muslims in the case of an Israeli withdrawal. It's the militiamen in the Lebanese Forces that will be the problem: they weren't here before the invasion." Saad, for his part, hazards the guess that if Israel pulls out there may be two or three days of fighting, then the Lebanese Forces will leave too.

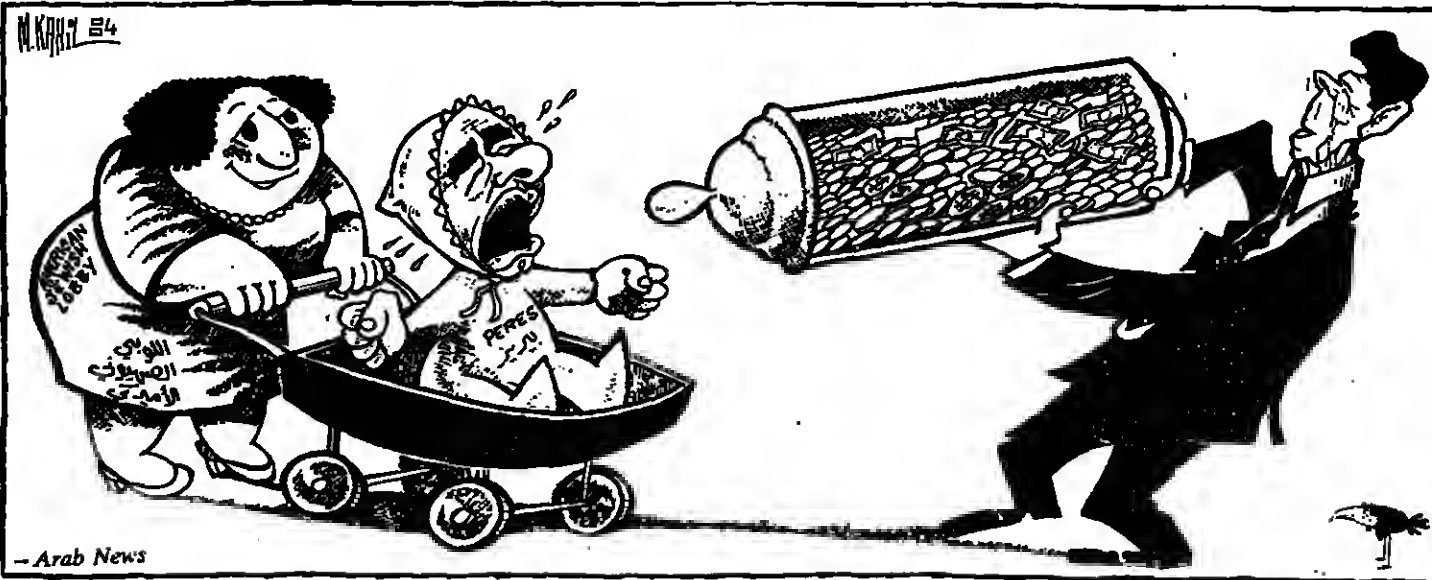
The Maronite archbishop of Sidon, Ibrahim Hilou, denounces the creeping, and deplorable, effects of religious division "fanned by foreign interference". "I'm worried and afraid when I see some leaders approving of the rise

of fundamentalism as a way of dividing Lebanon into different denominational compartments."

According to Dr. Bizri, who represents Sidon in the Lebanese Parliament, "the future hinges on three factors: increased resistance; a strengthening of central government so it is capable of indirectly negotiating security arrangements; and a commitment to us from the great powers that they will somehow force Israel to withdraw."

All those leaders in southern Lebanon who are against the occupation say they favour an agreement with Israel, on condition that it covers only security arrangements and is negotiated by a third party on behalf of the Beirut and Jerusalem governments.

But what does Israel really want? What price would it set on its withdrawal? Persistent rumours that it may pull back to this or that military "line" have so far remained unfounded. Whatever happens, the people of southern Lebanon are aware that for geographical reasons they have become mere pawns — and trapped pawns at that — in a game that is being played for much bigger stakes — Le Monde.



— Arab News

'Negative trends still overcloud Mideast'

Following are excerpts from the speech of M. Claude Cheysson at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

NEGATIVE TRENDS seem to me to have cast dark shadows over the previous months. At best, there has been stagnation; in general, ground has been lost and the overriding impression is not optimistic among the weak and the poor, which is to say the vast majority in the world.

Wars and threats of war persist. The bloodbath between Iran and Iraq continues; the Israeli-Arab confrontation shows no sign of abating; Lebanon integrity has not been restored; independence for Namibia is being continuously deferred; Cyprus is torn apart; the foreign forces in Afghanistan and Cambodia have not been withdrawn; insecurity and the fear of outside intervention still dominate the scene in Central America. The single bright spot is the decision for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Chad, a move that should enable the people of that country to shoulder fully their responsibility and find unity again at the initiative of their

chief of state. In the global context, it is possible to trace the main lines of action that my government finds desirable in the face of today's major issues I mentioned a moment ago.

Where there is war, and above all where there has been the greatest bloodshed in the past two years — I mean between Iran and Iraq — the repeated appeals of the United Nations and particularly the Security Council's resolutions must be heeded by the two belligerents and not just by one alone. Use of inhumane weapons should be rejected so as to spare the civilian populations. Tribute should be paid to our secretary general for his efforts and the initial results he has obtained. Everything must be done to bring about a return to the customary freedoms in this region, particularly freedom of navigation. In this way, progress will be made towards ending this hideous conflict which will cease to have a rai-

son d'être once the parties return to the borders recognised by the international community and once most of the issues in dispute can be dealt with at the negotiating table.

Then there are places where human rights are violated by outside intervention or constraints, by the unwanted occupation of foreign troops: In Afghanistan where armed intervention by foreign forces increases as popular resistance does; in the Middle East where the Palestinian people suffer and despair of seeing their rights recognised; of knowing at long last the homeland which will be theirs; where the state of Israel, for want of having its security guaranteed — as is its inalienable right — within the borders that have been recognised by the international community pursues a policy incompatible with the indispensable recognition of the rights of the other peoples in the region; where Lebanon, which has already suffered so much, is unable to secure respect for the Security Council's resolutions on the southern part of its territory and to

obtain an end to all foreign presence.

What horrors these clear violations of the rights of peoples and states have perpetrated. And all too often these violations go hand in hand with scorn for human rights, with the negation of fundamental values that ought to be the basis of all society as our charter has recognised and affirmed.

France will speak out, will voice its condemnation and take action wherever the lives and dignity of individuals are threatened, wherever people are held in constraint and deprived of their basic liberties. It will express its repudiation everywhere with the same words and the same conviction. This pledge holds true for governments and countries that are very different from each other, from the countries that signed the Helsinki Agreements to the East and South of Africa and the South American shores of the Pacific. Everywhere we will strive to alleviate suffering and obtain the freedom of those who are unjustly imprisoned.

Hopes for defeating mafia increasing

By Kevin Costello
Associated Press

PALERMO — The dramatic confession of a mobster and the internal exile of a powerful politician have boosted hopes for the defeat of the mafia, but many experts say victory over the deeply rooted crime syndicate is a long way off.

Those confessions already have sparked a new round of "vendetta" killings that claimed three lives in the past week and are aimed at stopping other mafia chiefs from talking, police say.

The mafia has worked its way into nearly every corner of western Sicily, controlling illegal drug operations, bars, restaurants and even laundries that charge inflated prices to non-mafia patrons, according to various investigations.

Thousands of private businesses must pay off local mafia leaders or face the destruction of their holdings, while the danger of kidnappings threatens the lives of well-to-do in the mafia strongholds of southern Italy, the investigators add.

Still officials express optimism in Palermo, where illegal drug money has been poured into new buildings and stores that give the downtown area a look of confident affluence. Heavily armed para-military police stand guard against possible mafia attacks.

"Things are starting to move," has become a popular phrase in official circles.

The prevailing optimism was reflected in the words of High Commissioner Emanuele de Fra-

nco, the central government's top mafia fighter, who went on a nationwide radio talk show Wednesday to assure Italians of progress against the mafia at the domestic and international level.

Also taking part in the radio programme was noted Palermo "mafiaologist" Michele Pantaleone said.

"Until now there hasn't been a real anti-mafia frame of mind or cultural formation either in Sicily or at the national level," Mr. Pantaleone said.

He said the 366 arrest warrants sparked by the confessions of imprisoned mobster Tommaso Buscetta and the temporary exile to eastern Sicily of former Palermo Mayor Vito Ciancimino will have "notable repercussions on mafia bosses and political bosses."

Sixty-two suspects were picked up and other warrants were issued to more than 100 people already jailed on other charges. The others are fugitives.

Mr. Pantaleone added: "It will take months and perhaps years to overcome the crisis that has been created."

The Rev. Salvatore Lo Bue, who runs a centre for young drug addicts, said: "It will take decades to defeat the mafia. But considering how long it's been around, I'd say I'm an optimist."

The Roman Catholic priest, whose work takes him to the Palermo underworld now fed by Mafia drugs, emphasised the need to change young people's attitudes, a theme sounded by Pope

John Paul II during a recent visit to underworld-plagued Calabria across the Strait of Messina from Sicily in southern Italy.

He said families should be alarmed when they sense their father or husband is first becoming involved with the mafia.

"The wives, the children we see crying in the street over the corpses, they're the ones we should have been crying earlier," he emphasised.

Italian and U.S. officials say Palermo is the centre of a multi-million-dollar drug trade, with money poured back into real estate and legitimate business on the island and mainland Italy.

"If you looked at the official economic statistics, Palermo is a poor city. The reality is something entirely different," said U.S. Consul General Ralph T. Jones. "The Sicilian mafia is a multi-national corporation whose resources are human. Its headquarters remain very much here (in Palermo)."

It is also the home of a seemingly endless string of killings whose victims range from petty mafia thugs to Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, then the government's top mafia fighter, and his wife, both gunned down in September 1982.

Rosario Minna, a Florence state investigating magistrate who handles underworld crimes, has just published a well documented book tracing the mafia from its feudal origins until today's international phenomenon.

"Today the mafia is not just Sicilian. It's now in the central nervous system of the life of the country," Mr. Minna said in a telephone interview with the Associated Press.

He explains that defeating the Sicilian mafia requires both a "technical" victory by police and lawmen, as well as a "social" victory over age-old attitudes, poverty and insufficient education.

"You could resolve the 'technical' side within a couple of years. Solving the social problems could take six months, or it could take a hundred years," he explained.

Mr. Minna maintains that even if the Sicilian mafia were defeated, mafia branches and mafia-like organisations in other places, such as the United States, Latin America and Japan, could well go on functioning.

While the international questions remain large, Italian optimists attach great significance to Buscetta's ongoing confessions. They also attach great importance to a Palermo court's decision to send Ciancimino to a temporary forced relocation in an eastern Sicilian town, to keep him away from underworld elements.

"I'm convinced that the wall of omerta (the mafia code of silence) is crumbling. After Buscetta, it seems, it will be Badalamenti's turn and then there will be many others who will want to talk," says another leading mafiaologist, Sicilian author Leonardo Sciascia.

Escalation of El Salvador war expected after U.S. aid increase

The four-year civil war in El Salvador could face a major escalation as the military aid given by the Reagan administration increases and greater reliance is put on aerial bombardment. David Gardner recently in San Salvador, reports.

EL SALVADOR's four-year-old civil war, bogged down in a stalemate for the past 11 months, faces the prospect of major escalation now that the U.S. has started a programme to double the airpower of the Salvadorean armed forces in their struggle with the Left-wing guerrillas of the FMLN.

As the critical, October-to-May dry season in the campaigning cycle opens, the Salvadorean Air Force has already taken delivery of 10 new Huey OH-1 helicopters and expects up to 15 more by the end of the year. The air force already has 18 combat and four Medevac Hueys, and two Hughes 500 gunships in its helicopter strength, along with six A-37 "Dragonfly" ground assault jets.

The U.S. has apparently shelved plans to supply the A-47 gunship, with a devastating 18,000 rounds-a-minute firepower, and is instead to equip transport planes with 50 calibre Gatling guns.

This dramatic increase in air mobility and firepower has come in tandem with a more than doubling of U.S. military aid to El Salvador from \$81.3 million in fiscal 1983 to \$196.6 million in the fiscal year just ended, and an increased reliance on aerial bombardment as a tactic against the insurgency.

Rebels claim there were 227 air strikes against their strongholds last year, while they logged 158 against them in the first six months of this year. But in June and July alone — the first two months of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democrat administration — there were 74 bombing missions, they say.

Human rights and Church groups in San Salvador say the main casualties have been civilians, whether part of the FMLN support infrastructure or not, and that the bombing has added thousands to the more than 500,000 refugees inside the country.

President Duarte recently dismissed this as sensationalist material for the Press, arguing that the air force was under strict instructions to seek clearance to bomb if civilian lives were at risk. This begs the question of what constitutes a civilian in a civil war like El Salvador's, where the overwhelming majority of the 50,000 slaughtered in the past four years have been, strictly speaking, non-combatants.

Take the south-eastern coffee and cotton-growing department of Usulután, for example. It was largely overrun by rebels in last autumn's offensive but control of towns outside the army-held capital tends to alternate and the population appears committed to neither side. Heavy tropical vegetation has sprouted white flags on tall poles, hopefully visible to pilots whose definition of the enemy and accuracy the local peasants and day-labourers evidently mistrust.

Since June, according to an independent academic who monitors the war, the bombing has been heaviest in the traditional rebel strongholds of Chalatenango, Morazan and Cabanas in the north and north-east and the Guazapa volcano just north of San Salvador. The logic is to soften up the FMLN support structures, disrupt their supply lines and keep the guerrillas on the move.

The switch in emphasis to aerial warfare reflects the inability of the army to win the initiative on the ground.

The FMLN retains control of or relative freedom of movement in nearly a third of the country. The army has failed to pin it down to the north, and in last autumn's offensive the guerrillas broke through to the economic heartland of the south, spread through parts of the centre and even to the hitherto unscarred north-west, in Santa Ana, tucked up against the Honduran border.

But after a period during which the insurgents demonstrated the ability successfully to confront the army with brigade and battalion strength, they have been kept dispersed by bombardment and 24-hour U.S. aerial surveillance.

According to Mr. Thomas Pickering, the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, the guerrillas missed "One beat in the cycle" by failing to launch a spring offensive before the onset of the rains.

Nonetheless, the guerrillas' June 28 seizure of the Cerro Grande Dam, so central a part of the country's infrastructure that it appears on its banknotes, involved the mobilisation of 1,500 guerrillas, according to the rebels, although probably only a tenth of this number carried out the attack.

Though now more than 12,000-strong and with two elite brigades whose members have a minimum two-years combat experience, the FMLN has kept to its pattern of occasional spectacular attacks and more regular ambushes since last November, keeping the 40,000-man armed forces well-spread rather than attempting to sustain a major offensive.

U.S. officials nevertheless point to the stake-up in the command structure which has favoured more aggressive, "dirty boots" commanders for promotion, an increase in night patrolling and the use of small hunter units to complement the large, cumbersome sweeps which the guerrillas invariably circle and harass, and improved co-ordination between ground and air forces.

The showpiece was the rapid recapture of Cerro Grande in June using helicopter-borne infantry. The success of this operation appears to have convinced U.S. strategists that, to increase mobility and logistical support to a point where the army could carry the fight to the guerrillas, more helicopters were needed.

But the army has some ground to make up if it is to seize the initiative. Significantly, many of the new helicopters will be based at a new airfield in San Miguel, the main command post in the east, where several of the army's key commands are in danger of being encircled and it has lost control of much of the secondary road network.

Since their virtual abandonment of an insurance strategy after the failure of the January 1981 "final offensive", the FMLN has shown the ability to grow proportionately faster in numbers and sophistication than its enemy. With the prospect of four more years of President Reagan in Washington, and even longer that the U.S. is willing to sustain the Duarte government, the guerrillas are isolated, the FMLN looks as though it is settling for a long war.

Times news feature.

'Third World' women, girls eat last

In much of the "Third World," women and children — especially the girls — eat last. Thus females tend to be more malnourished than males in times of scarcity. The fact that women grow and market much of the world's food does not seem to count in their favour at the table.

By R.C. Sabatier

LONDON — Women and their daughters in developing countries are more likely to be malnourished than men and their sons.

Though women work as hard or harder than men at growing food, in times of shortage or disaster it is men who eat first.

In 82 developing countries surveyed by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), women constitute 42 per cent of the agricultural labour force and work much longer days than men. African women contributed two-thirds of all hours spent in traditional agriculture, do most of the marketing and nearly all the harvesting.

But women's agricultural work goes largely unacknowledged, and does not seem to count in their favour when food is scarce.

According to nutritionists at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, surveys on

people suffering famine in Burkina-Faso (formerly Upper Volta) and Ethiopia found a "marked disparity between the sexes in malnutrition assessed by weight for height".

A Swedish researcher reported that during the Biafran war famine relief operations of the 1960s, food was distributed in priority order to vulnerable groups: children under five first, then pregnant and lactating women, then five-to-10-year-olds, with nothing left over for the rest.

He quoted the common response among the men: "Enough of this. It is we men who shall have the food; let the children die. We will make new children after the war."

FAO data shows that in Nepal women do two-thirds of the rice planting, three-quarters of the weeding and all the work involved in rice cleaning and storage. Yet, according to a survey performed for the Save the Children Fund (U.K.), Nepalese girls under five

are 50 per cent more likely to exhibit chronic malnutrition and stunted growth than their male counterparts. Nepalese women are 50 per cent more likely than men to develop the form of blindness linked to chronic malnutrition.

The National Nutrition Survey for Bangladesh (1976) found that the average daily intake of calories for the population as a whole was only 93 per cent of recommended requirements. The deficit for women of reproductive age was 40-60 per cent. A Bangladesh economist wrote recently that "women are a residual category, eating after the male members of the household, and often after the children. They eat what is left over and in times of scarcity are the first to go without."

The 1981 Indian census revealed that discrimination against women is literally killing them. Though they are responsible for more than 50 per cent of agricultural work, Indian women can now expect to have shorter lives than men.

A report by the British relief agency Oxfam says that Indian women are most vulnerable to premature death in the one to

five-year-old age group and during their reproductive years. But the trend is now for death rates to rise steeply in all age groups.

Studies by the Indian National Institute of Nutrition show that malnutrition among female infants and women is worsening. About 70 per cent of pregnant Indian women are so anaemic that their babies health suffers, a World Health Organisation (WHO) survey disclosed. WHO scientists believe that "the overriding reason must be the low social and economic status of women."

In rural Punjab, girls of the poorest families are at greatest risk from malnutrition. Researchers have found that during their second year of life, 50 per cent of Harijan (lowest caste) girls were severely undernourished, compared with 15 per cent of the boys. A 1979 report noted that "deprivation of food leads to a pathetic acceptance of hunger, and it is not unusual to find a three-year-old female who weighs less than her one-year-old brother."

Earlier this year the Chinese journal "Population and Eco-

nomics" for the first time published information from the 1953, 1964 and 1982 censuses. From these statistics, Western demographers estimate that tens of thousands of baby girls may be being killed in China each year by families encouraged to have one child, who want that child to be a boy.

Ironically, it is often the women themselves who make social decisions about who eats — and thus about who lives. They give men, then boys, priority, with women next and girls last. An article in the journal "Population and Development Review" confirms that "as long as women feed their families in this order, their decisions about portion size are 'always accepted without question'."

There is no biological reason why women and girls should be more prone to malnutrition. Rather, their smaller size and lower metabolic rate mean they can get by on a little less food. The fact that so many women and girls do suffer the effects of hunger shows that they are doing with a lot less food than the men and boys — Earthscan feature.



Corn milling in Longsi, Upper Volta: When men migrate to cities women remain on the land, shouldering the entire burden of food production and processing (Earthscan feature)

China controls population well

By Arun Chacko

MEXICO CITY — A million new inhabitants will arrive on our planet every four to five days until the end of the century. The absolute size of the world population will rise by a staggering 1.7 billion to around 6.2 billion by the year 2000.

Each year will add 100 million people compared to 75 millions in 1975, and most of the increase will be in countries least able to sustain existing populations, let alone half as much again.

Growth rates remain most explosive in Africa (projected increase 75 per cent) where tradition says it is "manly" to father many children and "womanly" to give birth to them. The average married woman in Kenya has eight children.

Between 1950 and 1980, African population figures almost doubled to 430 millions, partly explaining widespread famine in a potentially rich continent.

Predominantly Roman Catholic Latin America projects an increase of 65 per cent, second only to Africa.

West Germany's former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said in New Delhi recently, "I have pleaded three times with the present Pope that the Church ought to make a moral distinction between the necessary prevention of contraception on the one hand and abortion on the other. But the Pope has not been convinced as yet."

However 60 per cent of the world's population is concentrated in Asia and, by the end of the century, it is expected to rise another billion to 3.6 billions.

Where population pressures are most visibly apparent is the cities. The first city to contain five million people came into existence early this century; there were six by mid-century; today there are 26 and U.N. projections suggest that by the end of the century there will be 60.

Again, most of these megacities will be in the "Third World" — led by Mexico City. A turn-

of-the-century population of 31 million is forecast for the Mexican capital; Calcutta and Bombay will have around 20 millions each, Seoul 19 millions.

More than half a billion people are chronically undernourished, but farmers in the United States are paid to reduce production, and in Europe mountains of vegetables, eggs and butter are stockpiled because they cannot be sold at the fixed prices paid to farmers.

On the other side of the world, India has produced a "surplus" stock of 20 million tons of grain, but 200 million people exist on the edge of starvation because they have no money to buy any of it.

Officials believe the "Third World" nations will take the chance of tackling richer countries about a whole range of development subjects extending far beyond population.

The Group of 77 always takes the opportunity to demand fulfilment of contributions promised by developed countries in the earlier development decades. Except from Scandinavia, not even half that amount has been forthcoming.

An Indian source said, "Developing countries can be expected to insist on the establishment of a new international economic order. They will go on pressing for an increasing share from developed nations into multilateral funding by the U.N. in the Third World."

A "Third World" argument is aired that family planning programmes do not succeed because of the lack of social progress, due in turn to underfunding for a whole range of development needs.

In addition to squeezing the rich nations for money, the "Third World" hopes its needs will catch the attention of public opinion in the West and, according to one source, "grow like the peace movement."

Under pressure from draconian government rulings, China's rate dropped from 41 births per thousand people in 1960 to 20 per

thousand in 1981.

India's went down from 48 to 34 in the same period, Indonesia 44 to 32, Mexico 45 to 35, Egypt 46 to 39, Pakistan 49 to 43. Smaller heavily-populated countries like Thailand, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica and Cuba have reduced birth rates by a third to a half.

Several Asian nations have made a commitment to one per cent growth for the region by the year 2000. China is very close to this figure and — in a movement that often seems to involve ethnic Chinese — significant progress has also been achieved in South Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore.

What is the secret of the Chinese success? Obviously, a determined government which for the last ten years has taken population control very seriously, and a high percentage of "protected" couples.

There are other factors, too. Chinese women are encouraged not to marry till the late twenties, and advised when to have their children. Initially two children were permissible, and a woman pregnant with a third child was asked to undergo an abortion. If she didn't, the family was penalised. Stepping up the campaign last year, the Chinese government enforced a one-child-per-family policy.

The result has been a growth rate of 1.3 per cent annually, which is still declining. In fact, China with 1,050 million adds just 13 million to its population each year. India with just 720 million increases by 15 million annually.

"The Asian experience shows that success of a population programme is primarily dependent on the strong political commitment of the regime in power, its framing of supportive legislation and its mobilisation of administrative and other resources for the programme," according to Dr. Mohammad A. Sartar, executive director of the International Committee on the Management of Population Programme, Kuala Lumpur.

— Compass feature.

'Maybe I can look forward now'

By Lindsey Hilsom

Werkitu, Bezunesh and Tobabech are three of the women struggling to look after their families in one of Addis Ababa's poorest neighbourhoods. Gradually they are beginning to be convinced that organising and planning projects in the community can bring improvements to their lives.

Werkitu and her family live in a tiny, dark, one-room dirt-floor house near the Central Market of Addis Ababa, in one of the city's most deprived slums. She tries to make ends meet by spinning cotton. In a month, she says, she spins 40 spools. She pays 3 birr (\$1.20) for the raw fleece, and sells the spools for 12 birr (\$4.80).

Werkitu's husband's income as a casual labourer is sporadic, and when he does find work the pay is less than 1 birr a day. Supporting the family is always a struggle. Werkitu says, "When you're poor everything seems expensive." Just food, clothes, rent and fuel are more than the family can afford, and prices are increasing all the time.

Werkitu would like to send their four children to school. "But I just can't pay," she says. "At the moment they hang around here all day long. And they aren't getting enough to eat. I would be very happy if they went to school like other children. I don't want them to be ignorant like me."

At last Werkitu has a husband to provide some financial support. Many women are not so fortunate. In nearly half the households in her neighbourhood, women are the sole providers for their children. Bezunesh is a typical example. A child of the slum, she ran away from home when she was 14 and got a job as a maid. Within a year she was back-pregnant. The man she had been working for fathered her child, but pays nothing for his upkeep. Since then she has had another, and now she is pregnant with a third.

Bezunesh has now been out of work for six months. "What can I do? I have looked for work. Every day I wake up, I clean the house. If I have food I give the kids something to eat. If there's nothing, there's nothing." Her only income

is 30 birr (\$12) which is monthly of the second child pays as fatherly maintenance.

"30 birr plus my own earnings used to be enough. Now it has to do for everything," she worries about her five-year-old son. "I see him watching other people eat well, and then he demands the same food from me." She can't provide it, and she is afraid he will get envious and start to steal. She would like him to be taken in by an orphanage.

Tobabech, a neighbour, put two of her seven children in an orphanage three years ago. "My son who lives in the orphanage looks so well cared-for you wouldn't think he was mine," she says. She looks sadly at the little girl who is still at home. "This one here used to look a bit better I think. Now she reflects my poverty." Tobabech manages to earn between 15 and 20 birr a month from spinning cotton and selling injera, the pancake-like bread which is the staple food in Ethiopia.

"Kabele 41"

These three women all live in an area known as "Kabele 41". Their poverty is similar to that experienced by over half of Addis Ababa's 4.2 million inhabitants. As the population of Ethiopia's capital has quadrupled in 30 years, the slums have spawned and sprawled. Many families have to share their tiny shacks, while others live in structures so rickety the wind blows through and the rain leaks in. It is difficult to keep the house clean and infections and respiratory diseases at bay. The bucket latrine in Werkitu's house is next to the stove, cordoned off only by a thin partition of mud and straw. The smell pervades constantly — and so do the flies.

Essential services have not kept pace with the city's growth. There is a terrible shortage of clinics, day

care centres, schools, recreation facilities, roads, electricity and water-supply.

In 1976 Ethiopia's Revolutionary Socialist government established Urban Dwellers Associations, known as *kebeles*, each consisting of between 2000 and 4500 people. The *kebeles*, which elect their own Administrative Committees, at least provide a starting point for improvement. The *kebele's* administration is responsible for organising projects, using money from the Municipality and rent collected from the community. It also deals with members' grievances, acts as a court for minor offenses, provides political support for the government, and can be a channel for outside aid. Ten organisations, including UNICEF, interested in upgrading life in Addis Ababa's slums have formed an International Co-ordinating Committee (ICC) to work with the *kebeles*.

One ICC member, the Norwegian Save the Children Fund (Redd Barna), in 1981 launched a slum rehabilitation project in Kabele 41, home of Werkitu, Bezunesh and Tobabech. Conditions there were among the worst in the city.

Two water taps served some 4,300 people; the taps were controlled by people who charged five cents a jar, four cents more than the Municipality's set price. Very few houses had latrines, and those few needed repair. People threw their garbage and defecated in the stream where those who could not afford the five cents or the queueing-time collected their water. A combination of malnutrition, unsanitary conditions, and overcrowding led to constant ill-health and early death for many children.

People were reluctant to participate

Faced with so many problems, it was hard for the people of Kabele 41 to identify their most pressing needs. As in many poor urban areas the community was dis-

united. Competition for jobs and the struggle for survival had made people tough and individualistic, and traditionally there was little community organisation. When Redd Barna proposed a community-based scheme, where the people of the *kebele* would take part in planning the project and would match Redd Barna's financial input with voluntary labour, they were reluctant to participate.

Redd Barna was not willing to desert Kabele 41 simply because the people were unused to working together. Working as closely as possible with the *kebele* Administration, they set about gaining the people's trust and kindling their enthusiasm.

They provided garbage skips and started to talk to the people about the link between hygiene and health. The municipality built access roads to Kabele 41. Now it was worth the people's while to use the skips because the municipal garbage truck could collect the rubbish. The streets began to look a little cleaner; fewer people threw things away in the stream.

Redd Barna employed city engineers to improve existing latrines and build more, and to construct 16 water points. The people started to get interested in the changes happening around them, and to attend films and discussions about health and sanitation. They no longer had to queue so long for water, and they only had to pay one cent a jar. Several members of the community were employed by the *kebele* Administration as water point attendants.

A combination of paid and voluntary labour renovated the community centre, now used for a kindergarten and for literacy and nutrition classes. Similarly, a bridge over the stream was constructed and temporary shelters of corrugated iron for families whose dwellings were on the point of collapse. Some people, mainly women, were employed as labourers to build permanent houses for these families. The families themselves provided additional voluntary labour, and will pay a

rental to the *kebele* Administration when they move in.

Gradually, trust has grown

Gradually trust and collaboration have grown up between Redd Barna's Ethiopian staff and the people of Kabele 41. The people of the *kebele* took an active part in planning for 1983. A nutrition rehabilitation scheme is being established for severely malnourished children. Young children and pregnant women will have the chance to be vaccinated, and staff from the new clinic will monitor the children's health.

Sixty five people, including Werkitu and Tobabech, have formed a Spinners and Weavers Association. In 1983 they are purchasing raw materials in bulk so that each can make more profit. Spinning in a house with a dirt floor always means that some cotton is wasted as buyers only accept clean spools. The Association has improved a building so that those who wish can work in cleaner conditions.

Redd Barna is trying to improve life in Kabele 41 the difficult way: by involving as many people as possible from the *kebele* in all stages of the project. For this reason, changes are likely to be deeper and longer lasting, but progress is slow. Kabele 41 needs machinery more physical improvements before health hazards will be significantly reduced.

The people say that both they and their children are sorely in need of education. But there is a growing feeling that, even without it, things can get better. "I used to think that the project would only be for people with qualifications, people who could do things," says Tobabech. "But I've been hearing at the women's meetings that it's for everyone, people who can do anything, even if it's only spinning or making injera. So maybe I can look forward a bit. If the Spinners Association works out then I might have a better future."

"Life has not been easy for me," says Werkitu. "But maybe things are better here now..." — UNICEF News.

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Nystrom claims Basle Grand Prix

BASLE (R) — Sweden's Joakim Nystrom, ranked 17th in the world, needed four sets to subdue unseeded American Tim Wilkison and win the \$150,000 Basle Grand Prix indoor tennis title Sunday.

Iraq beats Argentine selection

SINGAPORE (R) — Iraq, fighting to regain their one-time Asian soccer supremacy, scored twice in the second half to beat an Argentine selection 2-0 in a Group 'B' match at the Merlion international tournament.

After a dull but robust first half, Iraq came out revitalised after the interval and swept into the lead after 66 minutes through striker Ahmed Immaition.

Immaition collected midfielder Jamal Hamza's chipped pass and went on to outwit the defence and lob onrushing Argentine keeper Comizzo.



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Chief Chamberlain chairs a meeting of the Sport Federation for the Handicapped at Al Hussein Youth City Sunday.

Detroit Tigers win World Series

DETROIT (R) — The Detroit Tigers beat the San Diego Padres 8-4 Sunday to win the best-of-seven baseball World Series four games to one.

It was Detroit's fourth World Championship but their first in 16 years.

Kirk Gibson hit two home runs and drove in five runs, and Aurelio Lopez was the winner in relief. Alan Trammell was voted the series' most valuable player, with nine hits in 20 at-bats — a .450 batting average — five runs scored, six runs batted in and two

home runs.

Gibson's daring base running in the fifth inning broke a 3-3 tie.

With San Diego reliever and losing pitcher Andy Hawkins on the mound, Gibson led off the fifth with a single which bounced off shortstop Gary Templeton into left field.

Rusty Kuntz, pinch-hitting for John Grubb, lifted a fly into short rightfield. San Diego second baseman Alan Wiggins made the catch with his back partially to the plate, instead of allowing rightfielder Tony Gwynn to catch the

ball in proper position to throw home.

Gibson tagged up after the catch and scored easily, putting Detroit ahead 4-3. The Tigers made it 5-3 in the bottom of the seventh when Parrish hit the first pitch thrown by San Diego reliever Rich Gossage.

They added three more insurance runs in the top of the ninth on a walk to Marty Castillo, a fielder's choice to Lou Whitaker, and Gibson's second homer, a three-run shot into the upper rightfield stands.

Portugal defeats Czechoslovakia

OPORTO, Portugal (R) — Rejuvenated Portugal continued their impressive form of recent months when they beat Czechoslovakia 2-1 in a World Soccer Cup qualifier Sunday.

The Portuguese, who came within a whisker of beating eventual champions France in the semi-finals of the European Championship in June, now lead Group Two with four points from their opening two games. Although the Czechoslovaks

and West Germany, who open their campaign against Sweden next Wednesday, remain serious threats, Portugal must be regarded as favourites to clinch one of the two places in the 1986 finals in Mexico.

They took the lead through Diamantino in the 13th minute, and, although Jarolim equalised before the interval, Carlos Manuel ensured justice was done when he netted the winner three minutes into the second half.

With the warm sun on their backs, Portugal made a whirlwind start and Diamantino justified his selection with a glorious flying header from a Joao Pinto cross.

But the Czechoslovaks hit back almost immediately. Striker Jarolim had one tremendous effort saved by Portuguese goalkeeper Bento before he equalised in the 39th minute as English referee

George Courtney waved away appeals for offside.

Portugal, cheered on by 35,000 vociferous fans, started the second half with another furious assault on the Czechoslovak goal and striker Fernando Gomes, a former winner of the golden boot, twice forced fine saves from goalkeeper Miklosko.

The pressure paid off, however, when Jaime Pacheco was fouled in the 48th minute and Carlos Manuel struck a sweet winner from the free-kick.

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Swedish handicapped team to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chief Chamberlain and President of the Sport Federation for the Handicapped Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid chaired a lengthy meeting Sunday at Al Hussein Youth City, in preparation for hosting the national Swedish basketball and shooting team for the handicapped next month. The meeting also reviewed preparations for the Jordan's first championship handicapped sport to be organised by the federation on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday. Prince Ra'd said that the federation has been concentrating its activities during the past few years on the international arena and its time now for the federation to develop and upgrade activities at home in order to give all handicapped the opportunity to participate in the federation's activities.

Also addressing the meeting was the federation's first deputy Akram Masarweh who said that preparations are underway for organising the first championship for handicapped in Jordan on the occasion of King Hussein's birthday as well as for hosting the Swedish team for competitions in Jordan. The Swedish team is due here on Nov. 10 for a six-day visit during which they will visit the University of Jordan, Jerash City, Irbid and the Dead Sea as well as take part in competitive sport events.

Beckenbauer lashes overpaid players

MUNICH, West Germany (R) — West German national soccer manager Franz Beckenbauer attacked West Germany's "overpaid" players in a magazine interview appearing Monday, two days before a vital World Cup game.

Beckenbauer is quoted by Playboy magazine as saying most West German professionals were paid too much and had no idea of their limitations as players.

The manager said the standard of the West German league had fallen from being the best in the world to being internationally average but "unfortunately, our professionals have still not realised it."

"There must be an end to all this frustrating pushing the ball backwards and forwards by fat-cat professionals with 400,000-mark (\$130,000) contracts. Cartier chains around their necks, sunglasses in their tailored silk-shirt pockets

and Porsches in the stadium car park," Beckenbauer said.

Beckenbauer, who won a record 103 caps for his country, took over as team manager in July after the team's dismal showing in the European Championships in France.

Beckenbauer's team meets Sweden in Cologne on Wednesday in West Germany's first qualifying game for the 1986 World Cup.

The manager said West Germany had been in decline as a soccer power since winning the World Cup in 1974 and that the process had accelerated in the past two years.

West German players lacked the will to work hard at the game, he said. Trainers were also to blame for concentrating on developing the strength and fitness of young players rather than their ball skills.

Irish cyclist's dope test positive

BRUSSELS (R) — An initial dope test on Irish cyclist Sean Kelly after he came third in last month's Paris to Brussels cycle race was positive, a spokesman for the Royal Belgian Cycling Federation said Monday.

But he said the federation was waiting to receive the written results of a second urine test from a Ghent laboratory due on Wednesday before deciding whether to take any action against the cyclist. It would be the first time that a

dope test on Kelly had proved positive, he said.

The spokesman would not confirm reports in several Belgian newspapers Monday that the traces found were of stimulant, a drug believed to assist concentration.

Erik Vanderaerden of Belgium won the 301 kilometre (190 mile) race which finished here on September 19, just ahead of Charley Mottet of France. Erik van Lancker, also of Belgium, was fourth behind Kelly.

Pakistan beats N.Yemen in Asian soccer

CALCUTTA, India (AP) — Pakistan beat North Yemen 4-1 Monday for its first victory in the Asian Cup Group 3 qualifying soccer tournament. The score was 3-1 at halftime.

The win gave Pakistan a 1-2 record in the five-nation, 10-day round-robin event. The young, inexperienced North Yemen squad fell to 0-3.

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Khatib says electricity output in Jordan rises 17% annually

Dr. Hisham Al-Khatib, Director-General of the Jordan Electricity Authority recently paid a visit to OPEC based in Kuwait, to attend the meeting of the Energy Resources Committee, one of the organizing committees of the Arab Energy Conference. Dr. Al-Khatib discussed with the Editor-in-Charge of OPEC Bulletin the energy situation in Jordan and the Arab World. Following is the text of their conversation:

Q- Generation of electricity requires large amounts of petroleum products. What is the share of petroleum products in electricity generation in Jordan. At what cost? How much electricity does Jordan consume? What was the consumption level in 1983?

A- Jordan is now producing electricity at the rate of 2000 KWH per annum, increasing by about 15-20% annually. We expect to consume around 550 thousand tons of heavy fuel in 1984, at a local cost of around JD 30 million. Electricity generation would consume around 20% of Jordan's energy imports.

Q- Do you use hydroelectric power for the generation of electricity?

A- Unfortunately as yet there are no indigenous energy sources in Jordan. Hydroelectric sources are very small and though they are presently being exploited, they do not contribute significantly to the energy balance of the country.

Q- Jordan has pioneered the Arab countries in the use of solar energy for direct heating. Do you envisage the use of solar energy in electricity generation in Jordan in the future?

A- Solar energy has been a viable source of energy for domestic uses

on a limited scale, at least for the time being. Therefore I do not expect solar energy to be utilised in electricity generation in Jordan, or elsewhere for many years to come.

Q- Current reports indicate that Jordan has the potential to produce 1,500 barrels per day. What prospects are there for the development of existing fields?

A- I am not well informed about oil exploration prospects in Jordan. But the fact that small quantities of oil have been discovered is no doubt an encouragement for future exploratory work.

Q- Can you describe the interconnecting power grid between Jordan and the neighbouring Arab countries? What future plans are there for expanding the existing power networks?

A- Jordan is interconnected with Syria with a 220-KV line and another 66-KV line. Syria in turn is interconnected with Lebanon. Therefore, we can say that there is an inter-connected Jordan/Syria/Lebanon grid. But it is not a very strong grid. It allows however, the interchange of limited quantities of electricity.

Jordan aspires to interconnect with Saudi Arabia and we expect preliminary studies to be carried

out for this purpose in the near future.

Q- Consumption of electric power increases at high rates throughout the Arab World. What measures you believe are necessary for maintaining supplies of electricity? Do you consider the nuclear option ultimately necessary in this regard?

A- Electricity demand growth in the Arab World increases at rates well over 12%, the highest in the world. Some of this demand growth is essential but some of it is wastage and can be reduced through conservation measures and proper pricing.

All of this demand is now met by consuming oil and, to a lesser extent, gas in the generators. The share of hydroelectric power in meeting this rising demand for electricity though still significant is nevertheless declining due to the increasing dependence on oil.

Nuclear energy is now a viable and cheap source of electricity in many developed countries. But I do not envisage the generation of electricity by nuclear reactor, on a commercial scale in the Arab World during this century — except possibly in Egypt. This is due to the availability of oil and cheap gas in the OPEC countries and to the low consumption of electricity in the other Arab countries, as well as the technological sophistication necessary for the use of nuclear power. Indigenous gas resources, which are not easily exported, are the cheapest source of electricity in the Arab gas producing countries.

business conference. The meeting, the third of its kind, is sponsored by the American-Turkish Society and the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey. Mr. Ozal said: "In 30 years less than \$1 billion of (foreign) investment could be attracted to the country. But in the first half of

Ozal foresees high foreign investments ahead in Turkey

ISTANBUL (R) — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Monday a record \$400 million worth of foreign investments were realised in Turkey in the first half of this year and suggested the trend would continue.

"We see the years ahead as the bullish years of foreign investment in Turkey," he told a lunch on the first day of a Turkish-American

business conference. The meeting, the third of its kind, is sponsored by the American-Turkish Society and the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey.

Mr. Ozal said: "In 30 years less than \$1 billion of (foreign) investment could be attracted to the country. But in the first half of

1984, close to \$400 million of investment has come to Turkey." The aim of the conference is to promote Turkey's potential for investments in every sector with businessmen from the U.S. Representatives of around 50 U.S. companies and Turkish and U.S. state agencies are participating in the five-day conference.

Arab Agricultural Investment Company delays share floatation

BAHRAIN (R) — The Arab Agricultural Investment Company has postponed its public share offering from November to the end of December, executive committee chairman Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Kamel of Saudi Arabia said Monday.

He told a news conference after a committee meeting the delay was to gain approval of various Arab governments for the share offering in their respective countries.

The Bahrain-based offshore holding company has authorised capital of \$1 billion and paid-up capital of \$100 million.

Sheikh Saleh said some 300 promoters, the majority from Saudi Arabia, had already taken up five million shares with \$10 par value. The other five million shares will be offered through the Arab World, with the promoters

taking up any not subscribed. "We want as wide a subscription as possible through the Arab World," Sheikh Saleh said.

The purpose of the company through its subsidiaries will be to invest in viable agricultural projects in Arab countries.

Mr. Hamdi Tabaa, chairman of the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce represented Jordan in the meeting.

'IFAD faces critical situation

VIENNA (OPECNA) — Dr. Seyid Abdulai, director general of the OPEC Fund for International Development, has described the situation facing IFAD, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as "critical", as several countries, including the United States, have not yet completed paying their shares to its first replenishment.

He said there would be no point in making new plans for IFAD or to prepare programmes for 1985 if no decision could be reached on the second replenishment before the fund's general council meets in Paris next week.

OPEC member countries — which form donor group category two — have already paid their contributions to the first replenishment.

Dollar continues surge

TOKYO (R) — The dollar soared to a near two-year high against the Japanese yen and gained ground against other major currencies Monday, reflecting confidence in the United States economy and President Reagan's reelection chances.

It closed here at 248.95 yen, its highest since Dec. 2, 1982.

The dollar's rise in Tokyo, to a day's high of 249 yen, was stemmed only by intervention by the Bank of Japan, which sold an estimated \$50 million.

This central bank presence failed to discourage buying interest on European foreign exchanges, which were opening for business as Asian markets closed.

In Frankfurt, the dollar opened firm at around 3.14 German marks after rising sharply in Asia, more than three pence above Friday's close of 3.1070 marks.

Mr. Stefan Keinert, currency dealer at the Frankfurt branch of the U.S. bank, Bankers Trust, played down the risks to currency traders of further central bank action in Europe.

"When the Bundesbank (West German central bank) intervened at the end of September that was to clear out speculators... This time the dollar has been rising in an orderly market," he said.

Mr. Keinert said he does not expect the Bundesbank will intervene strongly in the open market at the moment, since the dollar's rise is supported by genuine commercial demand and trading conditions are orderly.

This contrasts sharply with chaos on world currency markets at the end of September, which saw massive speculation push the dollar to a near 12-year high of 3.1760 marks before the Bundesbank acted to restore order.

In Johannesburg Monday, the South African rand fell to a new low of 56.75 U.S. cents compared with Friday's close of 57.40 cents. The pound sterling dropped 1.25 cents in London from its closing level on Friday.

Although the latest round of talks on the second replenishment in Rome earlier this month did not produce anything concrete, Mr. Abdulai would not describe it as a failure.

"Failure is too strong a term. We have not reached that stage. Donors must try again to reach an accord," he added.

IFAD's second replenishment comes up for discussion on Saturday and Sunday in Paris before its governing council begins a five-day meeting from Oct. 23.

"We are giving it a try again and I do not believe that we should talk about the burial of IFAD. The category two countries are committed to it and are convinced that it is doing a good job," Mr. Abdulai said.

At the Rome meeting earlier this month, OPEC countries indicated that \$295 million would be their joint target for the second replenishment, while industrialised nations, grouped in category one, could not produce an agreed figure.

Considering present economic conditions in OPEC countries, the \$295 million target means that they have tried harder than anybody else. It would be unrealistic to expect more, because even better-placed OPEC countries, like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, have been cutting down their domestic programmes because of

financial constraints," Mr. Abdulai said.

He estimated that the level of replenishment needed for IFAD to continue its operations should be around \$1 to \$1.1 billion, but was doubtful if even \$800 million could be raised under the circumstances.

On the principle of burden-sharing, under which OPEC countries were supposed to shoulder 42 per cent of the cost, a replenishment level of \$800 million would require them to contribute \$335 million, a sum of money they would not be able to raise, he said.

At the Rome meeting, the principle of burden-sharing, already rejected by category two countries, was again being tabled by the advanced nations as a basis for discussion.

Mr. Abdulai stressed that IFAD was set up on the basis of cooperation among nations and not on the basis of percentages.

He said OPEC countries derived no advantage from their financial association with IFAD.

On the other hand, industrialised nations were actually benefiting by supplying equipment and extending services and consultancy for the implementation of IFAD programmes.

"It is surprising that they do not see that replenishing IFAD is in their own interest," he added.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed the first day of the new account firm in quiet trading with operators awaiting Monday's resumption of peace talks on the U.K. miners strike, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up two points at 1,145.7 having touched a peak of 1,173.3 around mid-session.

Some dealers noted prices drifted from their high on news Norway's Statoil effectively reduced its North Sea crude output.

Government bonds reversed early 3/16 point gains on the dip in sterling after the Statoil news. Gold shares were quietly lower and North American issues were mixed in active trading.

The U.K. September retail sales and August industrial production were in line with expectations and had little effect on prices. Index linked bonds halved initial one point gains and dealers said the government broker made no offer on the £300 million of "taplers" issued Friday for trading Monday.

Lucas gained 10p to 239 after 242 on fresh bid speculation and ICI rose 4p to 686. Banks were quietly mixed with Barclays up 3p at 522 and Midland down 3p at 354.

Jaguar rose 7p to 202 on press comment it is extending its foothold in the West German market and Novo Industri fell 5p to 222-3/4 on news it has downgraded its sales estimate.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2121/29	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.5995/6030	Canadian dollars
	3.1400/10	West German marks
	3.5392/5402	Dutch guilders
	2.5740/50	Swiss francs
	63.40/43	Belgian francs
	9.6225/6300	French francs
	1935.50/1937.50	Italian lire
	248.85/249.00	Japanese yen
	8.7850/7950	Swedish crowns
	8.9800/9900	Norwegian crowns
	11.3375/3475	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	338.25/338.75	U.S. dollars

Egyptian inflation rate rises 19.7%

CAIRO (R) — Sharp hikes in fruit and vegetable prices pushed Egypt's official consumer price index in June 1984 up 19.7 per cent over a year earlier, figures from the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics showed.

The index, which reflects prices of basic necessities for the urban population, rose from 422.1 in June 1983 to 505.2 in June 1984.

The official 1983 inflation rate was 16 per cent.

Western economists say the index is weighted in favour of subsidised goods whose prices are well below world market levels. Typical middle and upper-income consumers would face an inflation rate 10 to 15 per cent higher, they say.

Fruit and vegetable prices jumped 41 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, in the year to June 1984, reflecting the gradual decontrol of government prices for these goods.

Inflation is a political issue of the utmost sensitivity in Egypt, as the government struggles to shed the burden of subsidies amounting to 2.1 billion Egyptian pounds (\$2.5 billion) in the current fiscal

year. On Sept. 30, riots broke out in the Nile Delta town of Natr Al Dawwar as over 2,000 residents demanded price reductions in basic commodities such as bread, flour and cigarettes. Three were killed in clashes with police.

The issue of subsidies has dominated local stories in the Egyptian press in recent weeks.

The cover of Monday's issue of the weekly magazine, Rose Al Youssef, featured a biting cartoon in which one well-dressed guest at a cocktail party, next to a table crammed with food, asks another how they will live if the price of a loaf of bread becomes two pignons (about two U.S. cents).

"We will weal," was the reply. Egypt recently introduced a two-piastre loaf of subsidised bread in what critics said was a move to phase out the existing one-piastre loaf.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A flare-up in the morning caused by hurt feelings can be easily repaired later by a constructive approach at the best manner in which to gain long-time ambitions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't permit a family tie to upset you in the morning since you can soon keep any promises you have made.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Avoid the possibility of an accident in the morning and then you can visit with relatives and friends happily.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sure to protect yourself where some financial affair is concerned in the morning.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't react to the comment of a partner and soon there is harmony. Study an agreement from every angle.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Some personal affair could be disturbing in the morning, but retain equilibrium and plan quietly what you should do.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A friend could be disappointing in the morning, but later makes up for it and all is fine again.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) If you don't argue with kin over a mundane affair, you soon can establish greater harmony at home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be careful not to argue with a partner in the morning, and then you can get out to fascinating new activities.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Arguing over a business affair in the morning would be unwise since later you can see how best to handle it.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) It is better to have a long discussion with an associate and come to a meeting of minds rather than breaking up.

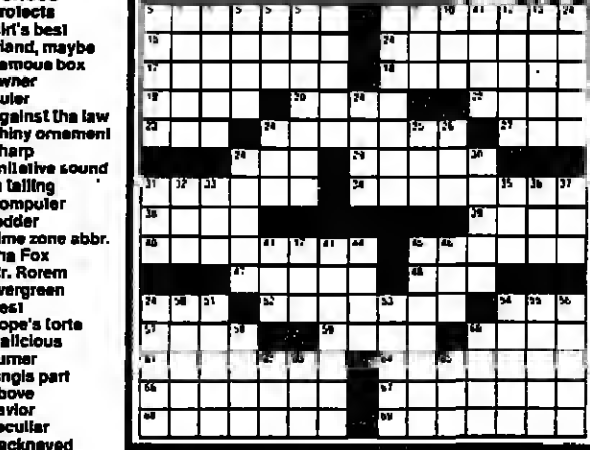
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Some personal problem could cause you to leave your work, but this would not be wise, so let it resolve itself.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't let a friend talk you into an amusement that does not suit you, but go after what you really like.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can easily understand the emotions of others and can help them to resolve problems of all kinds, so give as fine an education as possible and add psychology to the curriculum. One who would do very well at chess in which much tact is required. Business courses would be most helpful.

THE Daily Crossword

By Frank R. Jackson



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Across: 1. Projects
2 Down: 2. Girl's best friend, maybe
3 Across: 3. Famous box owner
4 Down: 4. Ruler
5 Across: 5. Against the law
6 Down: 6. Shiny ornament
7 Across: 7. Sharp
8 Down: 8. Imitative sound in talking
9 Across: 9. Computer coder
10 Down: 10. Time zone abbr.
11 Across: 11. The Fox
12 Down: 12. Mr. Roem
13 Across: 13. Evergreen
14 Down: 14. Nest
15 Across: 15. Hope's tortoise
16 Down: 16. Malicious burner
17 Across: 17. Single part
18 Down: 18. Above
19 Across: 19. Savior
20 Down: 20. Peculiar
21 Across: 21. Hackneyed
22 Down: 22. Builder's site
23 Across: 23. Clerical
24 Down: 24. Malignant spirit
25 Across: 25. Brazilian Umbur tree
26 Down: 26. Repair
27 Across: 27. Instrument
28 Down: 28. Actor Nick
29 Across: 29. Extreme fear
30 Down: 30. Friend of
31 Across: 31. Slam's king
32 Down: 32. Relief
33 Across: 33. Sts.
34 Down: 34. Performing pair
35 Across: 35. Gala occasions
36 Down: 36. Derisive sound
37 Across: 37. Striped dog
38 Down: 38. Single
39 Across: 39. Denoting the center
40 Down: 40. "got a secret"
41 Across: 41. Ply needle and thread
42 Down: 42. Attempt
43 Across: 43. Common abbr.
44 Down: 44. Daisee
45 Across: 45. Beetle
46 Down: 46. Make over
47 Across: 47. Jacket features
48 Down: 48. Food fish
49 Across: 49. Walk easily
50 Down: 50. Sophia of the screen
51 Across: 51. Wheat or rye
52 Down: 52. Andee bean
53 Across: 53. Waiting — jolly
54 Down: 54. Metal mass
55 Across: 55. Legal encumbrances
56 Down: 56. Of a country
57 Across: 57. Comedian
58 Down: 58. John
59 Across: 59. "For" — a jolly
60 Down: 60. Printer's measure

DOWN
1 Extra large nail
2 Draw
3 Narrow
4 Waterway
5 Ship's progress
6 Decorative hangings
7 Oup
8 Abandon hope
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Yesterday's Jumbles: PHOTO SQUAB LEAVEN IMPUGN
Answer: What "HMS Pinafore" could undoubtedly be
"NAME FOR SHIP"

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

Answers tomorrow

Reagan willing to consider anti-satellite arms moratorium

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has said he told Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during their recent meeting he would be willing to discuss a mutual moratorium on anti-satellite weapons testing as a first step towards arms control.

"We've told them that we would discuss any of these things and we set no preconditions. But they wouldn't accept yes for an answer," Mr. Reagan said in an interview with U.S. News and World Report magazine Sunday.

Mr. Reagan met Mr. Gromyko for talks in Washington last month but the only apparent outcome was an agreement between the two sides to "keep in touch".

Mr. Reagan said he would not resume a hard, unyielding line towards the Soviet Union if re-elected on Nov. 6.

"No way, because I happen to believe that if there's any common sense in the world at all, we not only should reduce nuclear weapons, we should eliminate them," he said.

Mr. Reagan called his "stars wars" proposal to deploy weapons in space as "a marvellous thing" that could render nuclear weapons obsolete.

He said his attitude towards the Soviet Union was realistic. "I thought it was time we stopped looking at our relationship with the Russians through rose-coloured

glasses," Mr. Reagan said. "We made it plain we're not out to change their system. We're certainly not going to let them change ours. But we have to live in the world together," he said.

In the same issue, Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale said he would propose delaying the deployment of Pershing missiles — but not the cruise — in Europe if the Soviet Union cut the number of SS-20 missiles deployed there.

"I would temporarily defer deployment while we're negotiating over a reasonable period," the former vice-president said in a separate interview.

Mr. Mondale also said that he considered the arms control issue the "most important issue of our times" surpassing the need to cut

the huge U.S. budget deficit. Mr. Mondale sharply criticised the European commitment to the NATO alliance and warned, that if elected, he would press the allies to carry more of the defence burden.

He said the allies had failed to live up to their 1979 commitment to increase defence spending an inflation-adjusted three per cent each year.

Mr. Mondale told reporters in Minneapolis Sunday that if elected he would call for a halt in the testing and deployment of all weapons in space.

Soviet-American talks on weapons in space failed to take place in Vienna last month after Washington rejected a Moscow call to freeze space weapons tests during the talks.



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher dressed in black accompanied by her husband, Denis, leaves Ellersborough Church near Chesham Sunday after morning service. Prayers were said during the service for victims of Friday's bombing at the Grand Hotel in Brighton in which four people died (AP wirephoto)

Ceausescu arrives for 3-day talks in Bonn

BONN (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived Monday for a three-day visit to West Germany expected to focus on efforts to improve East-West relations.

He was welcomed at Bonn Airport with military honours and greeted by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The Romanian leader had lunch with West German President Richard von Weizsäcker prior to four hours of talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Mr. Genscher.

Unlike the East German and

Bulgarian leaders, who cancelled planned visits last month, he has ignored Soviet pressure to put Bonn off-limits to East European leaders.

Mr. Ceausescu is the first Warsaw Pact leader to visit a NATO country since the Soviet Union and the United States broke off talks on nuclear arms control last year.

In an interview published Monday in the conservative West German newspaper Die Welt, Mr. Ceausescu reaffirmed his call for a freeze on the deployment of new

missiles in Europe. He blamed Moscow and the U.S. equally for the arms race in Europe, but said Washington must act first to end the deadlock.

"The situation following the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West European countries and Soviet counter-measures is extremely serious," he was quoted as saying.

"Nothing justifies these measures, on either side, and it is necessary to stop (the development) in order to reopen negotiations between the superpowers," he

told the newspaper.

The Soviet Union insists that NATO remove its new missiles before talks can resume. NATO says deployment will continue until an agreement to cut the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on Europe is reached.

Mr. Ceausescu's visit to Bonn shows his independence from Moscow on foreign policy. Other Eastern Bloc leaders, Erich Honecker of East Germany and Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov, apparently following Soviet wishes, cancelled their planned trips to West Germany last month.

Child killed, 11 injured in Indian rebel ambush

NEW DELHI (R) — A child was killed and at least 11 other people were injured Monday at the start of a protest strike called by separatists in north eastern Tripura state, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

Police said members of the outlawed separatist Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) ambushed a convoy of three trucks, killing the child on the spot and injuring six other people.

The ambush took place on the main road from Marxist-ruled Tripura's state capital of Agartala to the state of Assam, the news agency said. The road was now under heavy guard, it added.

The strike was called by the TNV to press its demands for a separate state for Tripura's tribal

population.

Three people were injured when a gang raided a house and set fire to it in the state's west district and two similar incidents were reported from villages in north district, PTI said.

Police reinforcements were rushed to vulnerable areas of the state, which borders Bangladesh and Burma.

Senior security officials held an emergency pre-dawn meeting to plan strategy for the day-long protest. Tension was running high across the state, PTI said.

Police had recovered posters and flags in many areas urging support for the strike and backing other secessionist movements in India's northern states of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

British police launch big hunt for IRA bombers

LONDON (R) — A huge police hunt went on Monday for an IRA assassination squad believed to be at large in Britain.

Police tightened security on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and members of her cabinet, warning other politicians, judges and military chiefs to be on their guard, too.

Police said they feared an attack even more audacious than Friday's IRA (Irish Republican Army) bombing of a Brighton, south England, hotel housing the government for the Conservative Party annual conference.

The attack killed four people and injured 32, including two cab-

inet members, John Wakeham, whose wife was killed, and Norman Tebbit, whose wife is at least temporarily paralysed.

Ms. Thatcher and most of her cabinet somehow escaped unhurt. Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist chief Bill Huckleby warned Sunday all leading public figures were now at risk.

But, he said, the outlawed IRA might alternatively launch a bombing campaign aimed at ordinary Britons, of the sort it has carried out over the past 12 years in England.

He speculated an IRA unit of four or five Englishmen was reported by Dublin's Sunday press

newspaper to have carried out the Brighton attack.

The report echoed Huckleby's suspicion that the squad was still at large on Britain's main island.

The idea of the bomb is said to have been to wipe out the cabinet, so provoking a crisis that would have led to Britain's withdrawal from Northern Ireland.

The Sunday Press said the death squad, using the Frederick Forsyth novel Day Of The Jackal as its guide, spent the past year studying Brighton's Grand Hotel before the bombing there.

It said Mrs. Thatcher had been at the top of the IRA's death list since 10 jailed guerrillas died in

hunger strikes in 1981.

Britons Sunday night saw the first post-bombing pictures of the hotel suite of Mrs. Thatcher and her husband.

The BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) Television pictures showed the couple's bedroom showered in debris and a huge hole blown in the ceiling.

Mrs. Thatcher escaped death because she left her bathroom two minutes before the blast demolished it.

Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath called security "sloppy" and ill-finished, Sunday.

3 immunologists share '84 Nobel Prize

STOCKHOLM (R) — Niels Jerne of Denmark, Georges Kohler of West Germany and Cesar Milstein of Argentina shared the 1984 Nobel Medicine Prize, the Karolinska Institute announced Monday.

They received the prize for their work on theories concerning the immune system and "the discovery of the principle for production of monoclonal antibodies."

The institute said Jerne, born in London in 1911, was the great theoretician of immunology, while Kohler and Milstein had developed the techniques for producing monoclonal antibodies.

Such techniques involve the fusion of mouse cells with human cells to produce antibodies which enable sick people, including cancer sufferers, to fight infection. Kohler, born in 1946 in Munich, studied at the University of Freiburg and is a member of the Basel Institute for Immunology.

Milstein was born in Argentina in 1927 and is a senior academic at Britain's Cambridge University. The Nobel Prize for Medicine, created under the will of Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel, is worth 1.65 million Swedish crowns (\$190,000) this year.

Last year's winner was American geneticist Barbara McClintock, who was honoured for her discovery of mobile genetic elements.

Milstein, who is now an American citizen, has been hotly tipped for the prize for several years. The Karolinska Institute said the technique for producing monoclonal antibodies represented one of the most important advances in biomedicine during the 1970s.

"Monoclonal antibodies have opened up completely new fields for theoretical and applied biomedical research and allow precise diagnosis and also treatment of disease," it said.

The 1984 Nobel series began on Oct. 11 with the Swedish Academy of Letters' surprise choice for the literature prize of Jaroslav Seifert, an ailing 83-year-old poet little known outside his native Czechoslovakia.

It ends Thursday with the announcement of the winner of the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics, established by the Riksbank, Sweden's Central Bank, in memory of the Swedish discoverer of dynamite whose foundation set up the other five prizes.

When he died on Dec. 10, 1986, Nobel left instructions for his vast fortune to be invested. The proceeds were to finance annual awards to people or organisations judged as having done the most for mankind during the preceding year. The first prizes were awarded in 1901.

As always, the prizes will be presented around the anniversary of Nobel's death.

Bangladesh journalists stop work in protest

DHAKA (R) — The Bangladesh capital had no newspapers Monday after journalists and editors stopped work Sunday night saying the military government was trying to restrict reports of opposition activities.

Journalists said government press officers asked them over the telephone Sunday night to avoid reporting Saturday's anti-government demonstrations in Dhaka or to cut stories drastically.

Leaders of journalists' unions and some editors immediately called a meeting and decided to stop work for the rest of the night as a protest, they said.

The union leaders were expected to meet again Monday to consider future action.

At separate rallies attended by tens of thousands of people in the capital Sunday, Bangladesh's two main opposition alliances announced a campaign of non-cooperation in a bid to force President Hossain Mohammad Ershad to end martial law and set up an interim government before parliamentary elections are held.

Rejecting Gen. Ershad's offer to relax martial law gradually, they said they would stage what they called a resistance fortnight from Oct. 27 and a 24-hour national strike on Dec. 8, the date for parliamentary polls.

The two alliances, led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed and Begum Khaleda Zia, urged people to stop paying taxes from Dec. 9 when they said a full campaign of non-cooperation with the government would start.

The delegates also urged the immediate release from detention of Dumsio Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku. ZAPU military leaders in the bush war against white rule of what was then the breakaway British colony of Rhodesia.

Dabengwa and Masuku, commanders of Mr. Nkomo's guerrilla army, were held in 1982 after arms caches were found on ZAPU properties. Mr. Mugabe said the weapons were to be used in a coup.

Mr. Nkomo, 67, was re-elected president without opposition.

Mr. Nkomo said he did not believe Mr. Mugabe would reject his call for a united front because it sought peace and harmony for Zimbabwe, but the state radio quoted Information Minister Nathan Shamuyirira as calling the idea hypocritical.

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Peacock challenges Hawke to TV debate

SYDNEY (R) — Australian opposition leader Andrew Peacock Monday challenged Prime Minister Bob Hawke to meet him face-to-face in an American-style television debate before the Dec. 1 general election.

Mr. Peacock, trailing badly in opinion polls, told reporters that in a debate Mr. Hawke would have to appear "without his ministers."

The Labour prime minister, who announced an early election last week, had not yet made a decision on Mr. Peacock's challenge, his press spokesman said.

But government sources said it was likely a public debate would take place during the last two weeks of November.

Mr. Hawke, sporting a black eye after a blow from a ball in a social cricket match Sunday, began his strenuous campaign schedule by visiting a new navy ship in Sydney and flies Tuesday to the northern coastal port of Darwin.

Mr. Peacock, whose coalition is focussing on taxation and a Labour-introduced national health scheme as major election issues, began electioneering in a Labour-held marginal seat in the southern state of Victoria.

He said a television debate would allow the electorate "to see the two leaders debate major issues and would cover more areas than parliamentary procedures would provide."

Mr. Peacock, his popularity rating at a record low level, stirred a savage exchange in parliament last month by calling Mr. Hawke "a little crook" and a "perverter of the law" during a debate on organised crime.

Relations between the two politicians have steadily worsened since Labour's sweeping election victory early last year.

Mr. Hawke, who wept at a press conference over Mr. Peacock's taunts on organised crime, threatened to sue him unless he publicly apologised for his parliamentary remarks.

Mr. Hawke's wife Hazel later revealed that he had broken down because his daughter Rosslyn and her husband were fighting heroin addiction.

COLUMN

Man swallows snake to destroy evidence

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines (R) — A man swallowed a 20 centimetre snake to destroy evidence that he had tried to get a free dinner out of a restaurant, police said. They said George Cabaso, 27, had a hearty meal in the restaurant then went into the kitchen and dropped the snake into a bowl of soup hoping to get a free dinner by lodging a complaint. The police said he was caught by the restaurant staff. While a policeman was taking down his statement, he swallowed the snake and said: "Where is your evidence?" Cabaso was set free.

Jobless Briton fools wife, but not the law

YORK, England (R) — Robert Howlands may have been unemployed, but he certainly was busy. He was too proud to claim state unemployment benefit and too proud to let his wife Carol know he was without a job, so he led a double life. He told her he was a customs officer and during the three-year charade she even drove him to "work" in the morning. A court heard that to pay the mortgage on his comfortable home and make ends meet, Howlands turned to crime. He forged references, applied for loans and defrauded building societies and credit companies of more than £23,000 (\$28,750). To repay interest on the first loans he had to take out more loans and eventually filed for bankruptcy with debts of £52,000 (\$65,000). Howlands pleaded guilty to forgery and deception and was jailed for 18 months.

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Badger makes home in Moscow cathedral

MOSCOW (R) — A badger made her home in Moscow's famous onion-domed Cathedral of St. Basil in Red Square for 10 days before being caught, the Young Communist daily reported. The badger was apparently wild and lived in the corridors and cellars of the cathedral, now a museum. Curators discovered her after crockery was found smashed in a cellar store. They left milk and bread out overnight and sprinkled sand to get tracks to identify the nocturnal marauder. No-one was sure how the badger had come so far into the city, let alone get into its leading tourist attraction. An expert on urban wildlife suggested she might have come through underground sewers. Cathedral curators nicknamed the animal Vaska, a diminutive of Basil but this was later changed to Vasilisa when the animal's sex was discovered. She is now resident in Moscow zoo.

Japan's crime cases hit new high

TOKYO (AP) — A government report said the number of crimes in Japan hit a post-war high of 2,030,000 last year, despite the advent of the "affluent society." The Justice Ministry report, approved by the cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said more "average citizens" were committing crimes, as compared with offenses by repeaters and gangsters. Reported violent crimes, such as murder and armed robbery, showed no signs of decreasing, the "white paper on crime" said. Other trends mentioned by the report included increasing crimes by the aged and the internationalisation of crime. The report said there were 1,237 cases for every 100,000 people in 1982, compared with 5,553 in the United States, 6,226 in Britain, 6,969 in West Germany and 6,283 in France.

Yoko Ono donates \$90,000 to children's home

LIVERPOOL, England (R) — Yoko Ono, widow of murdered pop star John Lennon, has donated \$90,000 dollars to a children's home here made famous in the Beatles' song Strawberry Fields. Forever, the home's director has reported. Lennon played in the home's grounds as a child, she said, marking what would have been his 44th birthday. Yoko Ono's previous one of \$100,000 to the home, its director, Captain David Botting, said: "We are filled and bumbled that we could entrust this amount of money to us." Lennon was shot in New York in 1980.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KQ75 ♠10643 ♠AQ1098
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 2 ♥ Pass 4 ♥
4 ♠ Dble Pass ?
What action do you take?
A.—Your partner, who is looking at a weakish six-card heart suit and spade length, is afraid that your side cannot make five hearts. It's possible, but your hand is so offensively oriented that we still would not pass. This could be a hand where they can make four spades and you can make five, or even six, hearts. Bid five hearts.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠J32 ♠KQJ54 0953 ♠Q6
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one club. What action do you take?
A.—It is tempting to put in a one heart overall as a lead directing bid. However, respect for money should tell you that this is not a wise decision — you should pass. At the table South overcalled, was doubled and went for 800 when game for the opponents was doubtful.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠K953 ♠9 ♠K106 ♠K872
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♥ Pass Pass 1 ♠
Pass ?
What do you bid now?
A.—We realize that North might have very little for his reopening bid, though the fact that East could not bid again makes us suspect that partner has a reasonable hand. Therefore, we would jump to four spades — our kings behind the opening bid look good. The only other action we would consider is a cue-bid of two hearts.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AQ6 ♠KJ3 ♠KQ9 ♠Q1063
Your left-hand opponent opens the bidding with one club, which gets passed round to you. What action do you take?

A.—Your hand is too strong to balance with one no trump — in the pass-out seat, that action shows less than a one no trump opener. The correct way to show your hand is to start with a takeout double and then bid no trump at your next turn.

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠83 ♠A109 ♠Q5 ♠AQJ853
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—You have close to a minimum in terms of point count, but your playing strength is good and your queen of diamonds is a useful card. You might be able to run nine tricks at a no trump contract if partner has a spade stopper. Bid three hearts to show your stopper in that suit. Since you didn't bid one heart over one diamond, partner won't read you for a real suit.

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K8 ♠AQ ♠K109542 ♠KQ6
What is your opening bid?
A.—We know that you can show us all sorts of rules in textbooks that make it clear that you should open one diamond. But then you are going to face a very difficult rebid if partner responds one of a major, because your suit just isn't good enough for a jump to three diamonds. Change one of your low diamonds to a heart and you would unhesitatingly open one no trump. We recommend that action here. Despite your six-card suit your hand is, essentially, balanced.